THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 5, 1879. NO. 119

STILL IN LINE

FOR THE BALLOT BATTLE OF 1880.

Robinson Defeated in New York but the State Ticket Stands Elected, While the Other States Follow After the Strange Gods of Sectional Hate.

As usual with news telegraphed immediately upon the heels of an exciting political contest, the details from the New York election are not perfect enough to make them altogether satisfactory, but their completeness goes far enough to foreshadow the result with certainty, and that result is full of hope for the democrats. It was feared by many shrewd observers that, in the confusion created by John Kelly and the opponents of Mr. Tilden, the entire democratic state ticket would suffer defeat, but the result shows that, except upon the questions involved in the endorsement of Robinson's supposed connection with Tilden, the democrats are not only united, but maintain their supremacy in the state, and that in the campaign of 1880, the electoral vote of New York may be counted on for the nominee of the democratic party. In New York city, the Tammany municipal ticket is elected by a small majority, a fact which, while it may serve to perpetuate the power of Kelly, will not be very consoling to the republicans. These will find their consolation, however, in the large gains reported in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania—particularly in Milwaukee in the former state, and in Philadelphia in the latter. In Massachusetts, the Widow Butler has again failed, and Long, the republican candidate, is elected by a small plurality. But the reader will find more interest in the details of our telegrams than in any conclusions we can draw at this hour.

NEW YORK.

For Governor—Lucius Robinson, dem.; John Kelly, Tammany, dem.; A. B. Cornell, rep.; H. Lewis, greenback; J. W. Mears, prohibition.

	Dem	Rep.	Gnbk	Pro.
1876				
President	521,947	489,?07	1,987	2,359
1878				
Ct. Appeals J.	356,451	391,112	75,133	4,294

This state also elected members of both houses of the legislature.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Fifty city election districts give Cornell 3,405, Robinson 3,997, Kelly 2,846, Haskins 3,462, and Potter 6,557.

60 election districts give Cornell 4,193, Robinson 4,843, Kelly 3,384, Haskins 4,278, Potter 7,859.

8:35 p. m.—One hundred and ten city election districts give Cornell 7,249, Robinson 9,192, Kelly 6,756, Haskins 7,519, Potter 15,097.

8:40 p. m.—One hundred and twenty city election districts give Cornell 8,194, Robinson 10,003, Kelly 7,281, Haskins 8,534, and Potter 16,311.

8:45 p. m.—One hundred and thirty city election districts give Cornell 8,898, Robinson 10,771, Kelly 7,854, Haskins 9,294, Potter 17,612.

9:10 p. m.—Ninety-five districts in this state give Robinson 16,408, Cornell 22,827, Kelly 1,304.

9:20 p. m.—One hundred and forty city election districts out of six hundred and eighty-seven give Cornell 12,484, Robinson 15,787, Kelly 11,568, Haskins 13,675, Potter 25,459.

10 p. m.—300 city districts out of 678 give Cornell 20,467, Robinson 26,699, Kelly 18,667. 69 more districts in the state, outside of the city, show a net republican gain of 341 for lieutenant governor. 19 districts in Brooklyn give Robinson 4,610, Cornell 3,567, Kelly 439.

10:15 p. m.—In thirty-one Brooklyn districts the vote is as follows: Cornell, 5,954; Robinson, 7,029; Kelly, 271.

10:40 p. m.—339 city election districts, or one half of the city, gives Robinson 6,845 plurality. Cornell leads Kelly 118.

10:50 p. m.—The city will give Kelly 40,000 votes, with Potter's vote more than double Cornell's. The democratic state ticket, except governor, is elected. The vote on the county offices is close, but Tammany probably elects its nominees.

10:55 p. m.—41 more districts in the state show a net republican gain for lieutenant-governor of 396.

11:25 p. m.—426 city election districts out of 678 give Cornell 29,605, Robinson 37,406, Kelly 27,228, Haskins 31,585, Potter 61,843.

11:30 p. m.—Two hundred and sixty-one towns, districts and wards in the state, heard from up to this hour, give Robinson 43,804, Cornell 62,995, Kelly 6,118.

One hundred and eighty eight towns, districts and wards show a net republican gain for lieutenant-governor over the vote for governor in 1876 of 2,241.

An extra edition of the Express at 10 p. m. declares that Cornell is elected, but considers the result of the state doubtful.

Forty-nine Brooklyn districts give Cornell, 8,997; Robinson, 11,754, Kelly, 1,374.

11:40 p. m.—In 78 Brooklyn districts the vote stands, Robinson 18,990, Cornell 15,955, Kelly 2,481.

In 91 Brooklyn districts, the vote is as follows: Robinson, 21,783; Cornell, 17,171; Kelly, 2,671.

11:45 p. m.—In 65 Brooklyn districts the vote is as follows: Cornell 11,689, Robinson 15,586, Kelly 2,068.

Midnight—In addition to the state returns for governor given in the 11:30 dispatch 99 districts in Brooklyn give Cornell 18,198, Robinson 23,902, Kelly 3,091.

12 p. m.—492 city districts out of 678 give Cornell 32,989, Robinson 42,872, Kelly 32,062, Haskins 35,249, Potter 72,164.

500 city election districts out of 678 give Cornell 33,522, Robinson 43,561, Kelly 33,249, Haskins 35,728, Potter 73,413.

A special to the Washington Gazette from the New York World office says: Robinson's majority in the city 13,000. The balance of the ticket has 50,000, and is elected. Kings county gives Robinson 12,000. The state returns show irregular losses and gains.

1:10 a. m.—The election in this city passed off quietly and proved a surprise. The general prediction was that Kelly's vote would not be sufficient to offset the chances of Robinson's re-election. The city, however, has given Kelly 40,000 votes, leaving Robinson's plurality here of only 12,000. Cornell leads Kelly only about 500. Potter's majority in the city reaches 45,000. The vote on county officers is remarkably close, with indications, however, that the anti-Tammany party will elect their county officers by small majorities.

In 128 districts in Brooklyn the total vote is as follows: Cornell 22,839, Robinson 30,909, Kelly 4,031.

1:30 a. m.—The World admits that Robinson is defeated, but claims the election of the rest of the state ticket by 30,000 majority. It concedes the legislature to be republican.

PENNSYLVANIA.

For Treasurer—D. O. Barr, dem., S. Butler, rep.; F. Sutton, greenback.

	Dem	Rep			Dem	Rep
	1876				1878	
Pres	366,158	384,122	Gov		297,?37	319,490
					Gbk	Pro
					81,758	3,759

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Thirty towns and townships in western Pennsylvania gives Butler, republican, 916 majority. Republican gain over the vote for governor in 1878 of 112. Returns from eastern counties are meagre, but all show republican gains. Nine wards out of 31, in the city of Philadelphia, show a republican gain of 4,000.

The indications are that the city of Philadelphia has gone republican by a larger majority than ever known on the state ticket. The returns from the state continue to show republican gains.

11 p. m.—The partial returns from 24 out of 67 counties in this state, exclusive of Philadelphia county, show a republican gain of 6,000. Twenty-seven wards in Philadelphia out of 31, give Butler, republican, for state treasurer 26,216 majority over Barr, democrat. A republican gain of 9,701.

2:30 a. m.—Returns from 15 counties, including Philadelphia, shows a republican gain on the state ticket of about 20,000.

The city of Pittsburg will give between five and six thousand majority for Butler. The republican county ticket will be elected by majorities ranging from two thousand to five thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The republican majority in this city is 30,008.

41 counties in this state give a republican majority, partly estimated, of 37,000. There are still 27 counties to hear from, which last year gave a republican majority of 5,000. If the present ratio of gain is maintained the republican majority in the state will not be less than 45,000.

The republican's gain over the vote in 1878 is 13,724. In Alleghany, the home of Mr. Barr, the democratic candidate for state treasurer, there is a democratic gain of 4,000.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The election today was quiet and peaceable. A full vote was polled. Party lines were pretty strictly drawn, and the figures thus far indicate a very close contest.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For Governor—J. Q. Adams, dem.; J. D. Long, rep.; B. F. Butler, "Bull r'sown" and greenback. Also members of the legislature.

	Dem.	Rep.		Dem	Rep.
	1876			1878	
Pres't	1.8,777	150,063	Gov	10,162	134,725
				Butler	Pro.
			Gov	109,435	1,9:3

BOSTON, November 4.—The full vote of this city gives Butler a majority of 3,578 over all, a gain of 719 for Butler over last year. Nineteen towns in various parts of the state give Long 2,738 majority over Butler.

83 towns and 10 cities, including Boston, give Long 3,234 majority over Butler.

111 towns and cities give Long 62,116, Butler 55,672, Adams 450. Last year's vote, Talbot 68,198, Butler 56,375, Abbot 4,990.

137 towns and 16 cities give Long 6,504 majority over Butler.

8:25 p. m.—Returns, as far as received, indicate that Long, republican, for governor, is elected by from 10,000 to 13,000 plurality, which may be increased to 15,000 by further returns. The republican candidates for the state offices are probably all elected and the legislature will be largely republican.

9:50 p. m.—The defeat of Butler is conceded by his own friends, who allow that Long's plurality will be 8,000, but there is every indication that it will reach 15,000 and may touch 17,000. The republican councillors are elected and the legislature is overwhelmingly republican.

Two hundred and twenty-six towns and cities in this state give Long 113,515, Butler 99,930, Adams 9,915. The same towns last year gave Talbot 124,317, Bulter 97,317, Abbot 9,089.

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, Miss., November 4.—The election is quiet. But little will be known of the result before morning.

JACKSON, MISS., November 4.—The election is very quiet. A small vote is polled. The returns are light. We cannot judge of the result, though it is expected that the democrats will carry the state with the exception of a few counties. Hinds will probably elect the greater part of the greenback ticket. Yazoo is democratic.

NEBRASKA.

For Supreme Court—E. Wakely, dem.; J. A. Cobb, rep.

	Dem	Rep		Dem	Rep
	1876			1878	
President	17,54	31,9?6	Judge	23,191	28,956

LINCOLN, NEB., November 4, 11:30 p. m.—Election returns come in slowly. The indications are that Cobb, republican candidate for supreme court judge, is elected over Wakely, democrat, by 12,000 majority. The total vote of the state will reach 60,000. The republican county tickets are generally successful. The greenbackers make a very small showing.

NEW JERSEY.

This state elected seven senators, and an entire assembly. In the last legislature the republicans had a majority of 7 on joint ballot.

NEWARK, November 4.—The republicans have gained one senator in New Jersey and probably five or six members of the assembly. They will retain control of both branches of the legislature and senate by a majority of three and the assembly probably by 14 or 16 majority.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut elected senators in the odd districts and an entire lower house. In the last legislature the republicans had a majority of 29 on joint ballot.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 4—The election in Connecticut to-day was for members of the legislature and senators in only 11 of the 21 districts. Of these the republicans elected 10 and the democrats 1. The senate will stand 17 republicans to 4 democrats. The house will probably stand about 153 to 93, or a republican majority of between 60 and 70 on joint ballot. The assemblymen now elected do not choose a United States senator, but the senators elected now hold over till next year and will vote for a senator to succeed Mr. Eaton.

The senate will stand: 17 republicans and 4 democrats. For the house, returns report 163 republicans and 79 democrats, 1 independent, and 3 ties to be voted on tomorrow. Counting the independent and all the ties against the republicans, they will have 93 majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

1:20 a. m.—The republicans are now firing guns in honor of their victory in this city and Cooke county. The indications are that the city is republican by 5,000, a gain of 10,000, and the county by 7,000 to 8,000.

The revised footings at the Courant office give the fifth senatorial district to the democrats, giving them 2 senatorial districts out of the 11.

WISCONSIN.

For Governor—G. J. Jenkins, dem.; W. E. Smith rep.; also members of the legislature.

	Dem	Rep		Dem	Rep	Gbk
	1876			1877		
Prest	123,927	130,068	Gov	70,486	78,7?9	26,2?6

MILWAUKEE, November 4, 8 p. m.—The city of Milwaukee gives Smith, republican, for governor 2,000 majority with three precincts to hear from. The republicans have a gain of about 3,000 over the vote of two years ago.

The city of Milwaukee complete gives Smith, republican, for governor 2,132 majority; the city of Madison, usually democratic, gives Smith 30 majority. The returns from thirty-one towns and cities outside of Milwaukee show a republican gain of 1,200 over the votes two years ago, a gain of 5,419. The county and city of Milwaukee gives 3,006 republican gain.

10:30 p. m.—Ninety-six towns and cities outside of Milwaukee show a republican gain of 3,554 over two years ago. The county and city of Milwaukee with 1 precinct to hear from, gives a republican gain of 2,491. The net republican gain in the state, including Milwaukee, so far, is 6,015. There is little doubt of Smith's carying the state by 10,000 majority.

CINCINNATI, November 4, midnight.—A dispatch from Milwaukee says the state is sure for 20,000 republican majority, with a fair prospect of swelling it to 28,000.

MINNESOTA.

For Governor—E. Rice, dem.; J. S. Pillsbury, rep.; A. Barton, greenback; Rev. W. W. Satterlee, prohibition. Also members of the legislature.

	Dem	Rep	Gr'k		Dem	Rep
	1876				1878	
Pres	48,7?9	72,962	2,839	Auditor	39,721	58,7?5

ST. PAUL, November 4, 11:40 p. m.—The returns come in slowly. Only a few small precincts are being received, and these indicate a much smaller vote than two years ago, and the majorities proportionally reduced. It is not likely the average majorities on the state ticket will much exceed 10,000. Some few precincts in the south of the state, where the bulk of the vote is cast, show large republican gains. In St. Paul, Rice, democrat, for governor, is running ahead of his ticket and will have a large majority, probably 1,600.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia elected a legislature and voted on the state debt question. In the last legislature the democrats had a majority of 95 on joint ballot.

ALEXANDRIA, November 4.—This city gives 533 majority for the debt-payers' candidates for the legislature, which ensures their election.

NORFOLK, VA., November 4.—The readjusters have carried Norfolk by nineteen majority. In Portsmouth there is a tie between the readjusters and funders candidates for the house of delegates. In Macon readjusters is probably elected. The senator from Norfolk district, and Boush, republican, is probably elected from Portsmouth district. The negroes voted almost unanimously with the readjusters.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 4.—Alexandria city and county gives Mushbach for house delegate and Smith for senate, both debt payers, 542 majority. The negro vote in the city was very small.

HARRISONBURG, November 4.—The anti-McCulloch candidates for the legislature in this part of the state have secured a overwhelming majority over the friends of that bill.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., November 4.—The election here to-day excited great interest, but was quiet. The debt payers have carried the county and senatorial district by a large majority. In the adjoining district the reports indicate a defeat of General Fitzhugh Lee by Duff Green, readjuster. A remarkable incident of to-day, was the appearance of a large body of colored voters with a fife and drum, following a Virginia flag. They voted for the debt payer's candidate.

ALEXANDRIA, November 4.—A dispatch from Charlottesville says the funders have carried Albermarle and defeated Massey, one of the leaders of the readjusters, which is considered an indication of a great victory for the McCulloch bill.

RICHMOND, November 4.—The vote in this city was the smallest ever polled, there being no opposition to the funders' or debt-payers' ticket. But few negroes voted. Returns from other portions of the state show that the fight between the funders and readjusters has been stubborn, and the indications are that the majority in the legislature of the successful party will be small. The returns as yet are too meagre to state positively which side will have a majority. The returns received at the funders' headquarters here show that all the counties which were considered doubtful have gone for the readjusters. With all that, however, it is claimed that the funders will have a majority in both houses. General Fitzhugh Lee, the funder candidate for house delegates, from Stafford and King George counties, is beaten, although it was confidently expected he would be elected. At the readjusters' headquarters it is stated that they will have a small majority in the senate and house and that from every direction the current seems in favor of the readjusters. Reports from Charlottesville senatorial district state that John C. Masey, a prominent readjuster who has been leading the canvass of the party throughout the state, is badly beaten by his funder opponent. The majority against him is stated to be 1,500.

PETERSBURG, November 4.—Considering the great interest and anxiety manifested here during the state debt canvass, the election to-day has been one of the most orderly and friendly that Petersburg has witnessed for years. No disturbance of any kind has occurred and the best feeling existed between the debt-payers and readjusters. Both factions have labored heroically to pol a full strength, and a very large vote has been cast. The result of the election here gives R. B. Wilcox, of Prince George county, readjuster candidate for the senate from this district, a majority of 348 votes over the debt-paying candidate. L. B. Barhart, of Surry county, Dr. Wm. C. Harwood and Dr. David F. May, readjuster, candidates for the legislature from this city, have been elected by about 300 majority over their competitors, Colonel F. H. Archer and Mr. C. A. Jackson, debt-paying candidates. The returns from various precincts in adjoining counties give the readjusters a small majority. Though defeated in the election here to-day, the supporters of the McCulloch bill are confident that they have a large majority in the state. The readjusters are highly elated over their victory.

MARYLAND.

For Governor—W. T. Hamilton, dem.; James A. Gary, rep.; Howard Meeks, greenback-laborer.

	Dem	Rep		Dem	Rep
	1876			1877	
Prest	91,779	71,93?	Comp	80,708	50,329

BALTIMORE, 1:30 A. M.—Up to this hour full returns have been received from only 3 of the 20 wards of the city. These 3 wards give a democratic majority of 1,792. Owing to the length of the ticket, which includes state, legislative and judicial officers, and general scratching, the count will not be concluded before morning.

The democratic majority in the city will be about 10,000. Few of the counties have been heard from. Hartford is reported 1,000 democratic majority and Howard county 500. There is no question of the election of the democratic state ticket and democratic legislature.

TINSLEY, BRO. & CO.

At the Georgia State Fair.

Our Macon agent reports that no feature at the state fair attracted more attention than the exhibit of Messrs. Tinsley, Bro. & Co., wholesale grocers, Macon.

As our readers well know these gentlemen control that celebrated brand of tobacco, "Lucy Hinton," which has stood the test of fifteen years' trial, and though many efforts have been made by manufacturers and dealers to drive it out by introducing other brands of like shape, still, when the dust of the race clears away, it is always found that the genuine Lucy Hinton has distanced its competitors.

The Tinsleys also control for Macon and its territory the sale of Jas. S. Kirk & Co's celebrated soaps, unsurpassed for toilet and laundry purposes.

Their display at the fair was located in floral hall, and on entering the first floor a beautiful booth, festooned with evergreens and set off with handsome boxes of Hinton tobacco, met the eye. This was presided over by a polite little lad, who presented to every male passer-by a sample piece of their favorite brand. These ten thousand little courtesies will bear them fruit in due season.

Next the tobacco booth was a pyramid of Kirk's soaps, reaching near the ceiling, and ribboned in beautiful style by alternate rows of different colored soap—blue, yellow, pink and white. This stand was also in charge of a dapper little youngster, who gave to each lady as she passed a pound bar of "Kirk's Best." These gifts, if they don't go to their hearts, will certainly go to their wash-tubs, which is more to the point; and we venture the prediction that every retailer will find Kirk's soaps a necessity on his shelves.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Royal Marriage—The British Fleet in the Bosphorus, Etc.

TURKEY.

LONDON, November 4.—A Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says that the rumor of an impending ministerial crisis is contradicted. There is considerable excitement at Stamboul on account of the expected arrival of a British squadron in Turkish waters. The porte, having received no official explanations regarding the British squadron, has telegraphed to Mushurus Pasha, the Turkish ambassador at London, instructing him to ask Lord Salisbury for information.

SPAIN.

LONDON, November 4.—A Madrid dispatch announces that the royal marriage is fixed for December 1.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 4.—The council of the prefecture of the Seine have annulled the election of M. Humbert as a member of the municipal council.

ITALY.

LONDON, November 4.—A Rome dispatch says the vatican will shortly send a charge d'affaires to Turkey to carry out the convention about to be signed, after which an internuncio and several bishops will be appointed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 4.—A telegram from the steamer Faraday, through the new French cable, dated on the third, states that the Faraday has successfully completed the present part of the operations of laying the cable and is proceeding to Halifax.

The liabilities of Calvin, Cowie & Co. on this side are moderate, but the indebtedness in India is believed to be heavy, the firm having acted as bankers for the civil service and army officers, on whom the greatest loss will fall.

The viceroy of India telegraphs to-day as follows: General Roberts is proceeding to reconnoiter the passes towards Jellalabad so as to open communication with the Khejlier column. He does not expect to meet with any opposition.

Charles Tomlinson, of the suspended firm of Tomlinson & Co., cotton brokers, who ab-conded, but was afterwards arrested, has been committed for trial on the charge of obtaining £10,000 on cotton which already had been hypothecated and forging and negotiating two acceptances for £4,000 each.

A Reuters's Sophia telegram says: "Owing to the strong opposition to the cabinet in the assembly the Bulgarian minister resigned, but Prince Alexander has not yet accepted the resignation."

BELGIUM.

LONDON, November 4.—A Brussels dispatch says there is great improvement in the mental condition of Carlotta, the widow of ex-Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, and the complete restoration of her sanity is now considered probable.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, November 4.—The cable steamer Faraday arrived to-day. She has laid the telegraph cable for the new French company, between Brest and St. Pierre, and is now engaged in laying the cable between the latter place and Cape Cod. The Faraday was in the heavy gale of last week but kept steady at work. The cable was buoyed 200 miles from Cape Cod on Sunday night.

Sale of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

SAVANNAH, November 4.—The Atlantic and Gulf railroad was sold to-day under a decree of the United States court for three hundred thousand dollars over the first mortgaging and other claims to H. B. Plant. The purchase money has already been paid.

—One of the best dress-makers in the city is at work upon a magnificent trousseau for a wedding that comes off on the 6th.

A BRAVE GIRL.

THE CAPTURE OF MISS MEEKER.

How the Women Were Carried off From the Agency—Scenes in Camp and on the March—Bullied by a Coward and Served by an Indian Brave—Indian Life.

Alamosa (Col.) Dispatch in N. Y. Herald.

Mrs. Meeker, her daughter, Josephine, and Mrs. Price and her two children have been detained here two days on account of Mrs. Meeker's illness, caused by nervous reaction after a terrible journey of five hundred miles on stages and Indian ponies, bareback and with poor saddles, over mountains and alkali desert. During this ordeal she was only half clad in a calico dress and a single shawl, without blankets, and had only the bare ground to sleep on in the Indian camps. The party leave for Denver in a day or two, going thence to their home in Greeley. Miss Josephine Meeker was threatened with death, and her escape was a narrow one. She is a blonde, with blue eyes and light hair, and is tall in stature, and vivacious in manner and conversation. She was a teacher at the agency and a great favorite among the Indians. She taught the boy of Chief Douglass, and had half a dozen offers of marriage from the Ute braves. Her quick wit and knowledge of the language undoubtedly saved her life.

Miss Meeker says: "I was in the kitchen with my mother washing the dishes. It was after noon. I looked out of the window and saw the Utes shooting the boys who were at work on the new building. Mrs. Price was at the door washing clothes. She rushed in and took Johnny, the baby, to fly. Just then Frank Dresser, an employe, staggered in, shot through the leg. I said, 'Here, Frank, is Mr. Price's gun.' It lay on the bed. He took it, and just as we were flying out by the door the windows were smashed in and half a dozen shots fired into the room. Frank Dresser fired and killed Johnson's brother. We ran into the milk room, which had only one small window and locked the door and hid under a shelf. Firing went on for several hours at intervals. There was no shouting, no noise, but frequent firing. While waiting in this horrid suspense Dresser said he had gone to the employe's rooms, where all guns were stored but found them stolen. In the intervals of shooting Dresser would exclaim: 'There goes one of the government guns.' Their sound was quite different from those of the Indians. We stayed in the milk room until it began to fill with smoke. The sun was half an hour high.

I took May Price, three years old and we all ran to father's room. It was not disturbed. The papers and books were just as he left them. "Pepy's Diary" lay open on the table. We knew the building would be burned and ran across Douglass avenue for a field of sage brush beyond the plowed ground. The Utes were so busy stealing the annuity goods that they did not see us at first. About thirty of them, loaded with blankets, were carrying them toward Douglass's camp, near the river. We had gone one hundred yards when the Utes saw us. They threw down the blankets and came running toward us, firing as they came. Bullets whizzed as thick as grasshoppers around us. I do not think they intended to kill us—only to frighten us—but they tried to shoot Frank Dresser, who had almost reached the sage brush.

Mother was hit by a bullet, which went through her underclothing and made a flesh wound three inches long. As the Indians came nearer they shouted: "We no shoot! Come to us!" I had the little girl, and the Indian named Pursune said to me to go with him. He and another Ute seized me by the arms and started toward the river. An Uncompahgre Indian took Mrs. Price and her baby and mother was taken to the headquarters of Douglass. We came to a wide irrigating canal which father had the Indians build. I said I could not cross it. The Indians answered by pushing me through the water. I had on only moccasins, and the water and mud were deep. The baby waded, too, and both of us came out wet to the skin.

As we were walking in Chief Joseph came and pushed away Pursune, and in great anger, told him to give me up. I understood some of the language. Pursune refused to surrender me. Hot words ensued and I feared the men would fight for a moment. I thought I would ask Douglass to take me, but as both were drunk I kept silent, and afterward was glad I did not go.

Douglass finally went away and we walked on toward the river. Before reaching the stream, not more than two hundred yards away, both my conductors pulled out bottles and drank twice. No whisky was sold at the agency. Their bottles were not agency bottles. The Indian, Pursune, took me to where his ponies were standing by the river, and seated me on a pile of blankets while he went for more. The Indians were now on all sides. I could not escape. Pursune packed his effects, all stolen from the agency, on a government mule which was taller than a tall man.

He had two mules stolen from the agency. It was now sundown. Packing was finished at dark, and we started for the wilderness of the south. I rode a horse with a saddle, but no bridle. The halter-strap was so short that it dropped continually. The child was lashed behind me. Pursune and his assistant rode each side of me, driving the pack mules ahead. About twenty other Indians were in the party.

Mother came later, riding bareback behind Douglass, both on one horse. She was sixty four years old, feeble in health, wounded, and not recovered from a broken thigh, caused by a fall two years ago. Chief Douglass gave her neither horse, saddle nor blankets. We followed the river, and on the other side Pursune brought me a hatful of water to drink. We trotted along until nine o'clock, when we halted for half an hour. All the Indians dismounted and blankets were spread on the ground, and I laid down to rest, with mother lying not far from me.

Chief Douglass was considerably excited, and made a speech to me with many gestures and great emphasis. He recited his grievances and explained why the massacre began. He said Thornburgh told the Indians that he was going to arrest the head chiefs, take them to Fort Steele and put them in the calaboose—perhaps hang them. He said my father had written all the letters to the Denver papers, and circulated wild reports about what the Indians would do, as set forth by the western press, and that he was responsible for all the hostility against the Indians among the whites in the west.

He said pictures of the agent and all his family, women and children, had been found on Thornburgh's body just before the attack on the agency, and the pictures were covered with blood and showed marks of knives on different parts of the bodies. The throats were cut. The one of the agent had a bullet hole in his head. He said I was represented in one of the pictures as shot through the breast. Douglass said my father had made these pictures, representing the prospective fate of his family, and sent them to Washington to be used to influence the soldiers and hurry troops forward to fight the Indians. This remarkable statement, strange as it may seem, was afterward told me by a dozen different Indians, and the recital and the particulars were always the same.

While Douglass was telling this he stood in front of me with his gun, and his anger was dreadful. Then he shouldered his gun and walked up and down before me in the moonlight and imitated the employes who had kept guard at the agency for three nights before the massacre. He mocked them and sneered and laughed at them and said he was "a heap big Indian." Then he sang English songs which he had heard the boys sing in their rooms at the agency. He sang the negro melody, "Swing low, sweet chariot," and asked me if I understood. I told him I did, because he had the words and tune perfectly committed.

He said father had always been writing to Washington. He always saw him writing when he came to the agency. It was write, write, write all day, he said. Then he swore a fearful oath in English, and said if the soldiers had not come and threatened the Indians with Fort Steele and the calaboose and threatened to kill the other Indians at White river, the agent wouldn't have been massacred. Then the brave chief, Douglass, who had eaten at our table that very day, walked off a few feet, returned and placed his loaded gun to my forehead three times and asked me if I was going to run away? I told him I was not afraid of him nor of death, and should not run away.

When he found his repeated threats could not frighten me, all the other Indians turned on him and laughed at him, and made so much fun of him that he sneaked off and went over to frighten my mother. I heard her cry "Oh!" and I supposed that she thought some terrible fate had befallen me. I shouted to her that I was not hurt; that she need not be afraid; that they were only trying to scare her. The night was still, but I heard no response. The Indians looked at each other.

All hands took a drink around my bed; then they saddled their horses, and Pursune led my horse to me and knelt down on his hands and knees for me to mount my horse from his back. He always did this, and when he was absent his wife did it. I saw Pursune do the same gallant act once for his squaw, but it was only once, and none of the other Indians did it at all.

We urged our horses forward and journeyed in the moonlight through to the Grand mountains with the Indians talking in low tones among themselves. The little three-year-old May Price, who was fastened behind me, cried a few times, for she was cold and had no supper, and her mother was away in Jack's camp, but the child was generally quiet. It was after midnight when we made the second halt in a deep and sombre canyon, with tremendous mountains towering on every side. Mother was not allowed to come up. Douglass kept her with him half a mile further down the ravine. Pursune had plenty of blankets, which were stolen from the agency. He spread some for my bed and rolled up some for my pillow, and told me to retire.

Then the squaws came and laughed, and grinned and gibbered in their own grim way. We had reached the camp Douglass had chosen for the Indian women who had been sent to the canyon previous to the massacre. Jack's camp, where Mrs. Price was kept, was five or six miles away in another canyon. When I had laid down on the blankets two squaws, one old and one young, came to the bed and sang and danced fantastically and joyously at my feet. The other Indians stood around, and when the women reached a certain part of their recitative they all broke into laughter. Toward the end of their song my captor, Pursune, gave each of them a newly stolen government blanket, which they took and then went away. The strangeness and wild novelty of my position kept me awake until toward morning, when I fell into a doze, and did not awake until the sun was shining over the mountains. Next day Pursune went to fight the soldiers, and he placed me in charge of his wife with her three children.

That same day mother came up to see me, in company with a little Indian girl. On Wednesday, the next day, Johnson went over to Jack's camp and brought back Mrs. Price and her baby to live in his camp. He said he had made it all right with the other Utes. We did not do anything but be around the various camps and listen to the talk of the squaws whose husbands were away fighting the soldiers.

On Wednesday and on other days one of Supauzisquait's three squaws put her hand on my shoulder and said: "Poor little girl. I feel so sorry. You have no father and you are away off with the Utes so far from home." She cried all the time and said her own little child had just died and her heart was sore. When Mrs. Price came into camp another squaw took her baby, Johnny, into her arms and wept over him and said, in Ute, that she felt very sorry for the captives.

I asked the Indians before Brady came where the soldiers were. They replied that they were "still in that cellar," and the Indians were killing their ponies when they went for water in the night. They said: "Indians stay on mountains and see white soldiers; soldiers no see Indians. White soldier not know how to fight."

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Secretary Schurz to-day received a dispatch from Special Agent Adams stating that the instructions of the department had been received and would be fully carried out. Chief Ouray has ordered the White River Utes to come to Uncompahgre where the commission is to sit to investigate the White River massacre, and where those found guilty are to be surrendered. General Adams repeats his expression of confidence that the demands of the government will be complied with and that satisfactory settlements will be arrived at.

RAWLINS, WY., November 3.—A courier came in from the front last night with dispatches and mail. All is quiet at Merritt's camp. On the 29th an Indian came into Merritt's camp to have a peace talk. He was informed that Merritt had no authority to make peace. He then gravely told the general that if he would give up his arms, ammunition, horses and mules he would be allowed to leave with his men. After the Indian left the camp numerous signal fires were observed in the neighborhood. Two companies of infantry will be stationed at Snake river to protect the stores and furnish escorts for wagon trains with supplies for Merritt.

A FISHY STORY.

What Professor Baird is Doing in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—In a conversation to-day respecting the work of the fish commission, Professor Baird said that he is now engaged in distributing the German carp as widely as possible throughout the southern states. Shipments have already been made to Kentucky and Missouri. The commission has on hand about 15,000 young carp for distribution this year, a number quite inadequate to supply the many calls which have been received from all over the south. In describing the improved or German carp, Professor Baird said that it bears about the same relation to the ordinary English carp that a North Carolina "pine woods" pig does to a Berkshire pig. In Germany the carp is esteemed as highly as the trout, and sells for the same price in the market. The first successful introduction of these fish took place about three years ago. The experiment of breeding and raising them in the pond where they were placed, has been perfectly successful, the fecundity and rapid growth of the fish having been quite remarkable. Specimens hatched this year have already attained a length of several inches. The habits of the carp—it lives on vegetable food, and thrives best in warm water—make it peculiarly suitable for the south; and its qualities as a food fish will give it a high value in that section.

Professor Baird is very sanguine that the California salmon will thrive in southern rivers, where the temperature of the water, at the spawning season, does not usually rise so high as in the Sacramento river, where the salmon live and flourish.

The collections of the fish commission, during the last two years, have added two valuable food fishes to the list of salt water fish usually found in the markets of the Atlantic cities. These fish are the pale flounder and the tile fish. The former has been found in great quantities, and over a wide range. It is destined to become an important source of our fish supply, both on account of its abundance and its fine qualities as an article of food. The tile fish resembles the cod in some particulars. It is said to be abundant, and is likely to become extensively used as an article of food. Its discoverer, Captain Kirby, prefers it to the codfish.

During the last season the "thimble-eyed" mackerel reappeared in great numbers at Provincetown and other points on the Atlantic coast, after an absence of forty years. This is also a valuable food fish. Experiments in hatching codfish have proved very successful. The fish commission hopes not only to restock the waters of the New England coast, but to extend the range of this valuable fish much farther south. It is known that long ago the codfish flourished in great numbers several miles south of where it is now found. Preliminary studies have also been made with a view to actual experiments in breeding halibut, with which fish it is also hoped to stock American waters. Indeed, Professor Baird said to-day that he looks upon all the work of stocking our lakes, ponds and rivers with fresh water fish as only preliminary to that of stocking the sea with desirable varieties of salt water fish.

Accident to General Austell.

General Alfred Austell, while visiting his plantation in Campbell county Sunday last, met with an accident which resulted in the fracture of his left arm. Yesterday Dr. Willis Westmoreland set the broken bones and the patient is now doing as well as can be hoped for.

WHO OWNS THE LINE?

SOME STARTLING RAILWAY CHANGES

The Northern Stockholders in the Western and Atlantic Railroad Lease Dispose of their Interests to Colonel E. W. Cole—Interview with Gov. Brown.

The air was full of rumors yesterday in regard to the sale and transfer of a considerable portion of the stock of the Western and Atlantic railroad lease company. These rumors assumed various shapes, and created considerable excitement in railroad circles, the most persistent statement being to the effect that the stock in the lease company recently owned by Cameron, Deland, and other northern men, had been purchased by Colonel E. W. Cole in the interest of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, and that it was a blow at the Cincinnati Southern.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, who has always displayed an interest in railroad incidents and accidents, was detailed to look the matter up. After discovering that there was truth in the rumors, to the extent at least that the sale of stock had been made some days ago, and that the transfer was effected yesterday, the reporter sought out ex-Governor Brown, president of the lease company, for the purpose of getting at the facts in a matter in which the public has such a lively interest. The ex-governor was found at the Kimball house, and informed the reporter that he had no sort of objection to making public any fact in connection with the sale of stock that might seem to be of general interest.

"I understand, Governor Brown," said the reporter, "that there have been some changes made recently in the ownership of the stock of the Western and Atlantic railroad company."

"Yes," replied the governor, "there have been some changes made. As the public has no doubt frequently noticed from the newspapers, several leading northern politicians and railroad men were interested in the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and held shares as lessees. This has frequently been made an objection to the lease on the part of many persons in Georgia. Recently Colonel E. W. Cole, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, who is also one of the original lessees, together with a few friends, purchased the interest of these northern stockholders, and there are now only two or three fractional interests owned by northern men. This transfers almost the entire stock in the lease to Georgians and southern men."

"What effect will this change have on the general management of the railroad and upon its connections with other companies?" was asked.

Governor Brown—It will not materially affect the general management of the road. Of course the new stockholders may have some ideas of their own in reference to some of our internal management that they may want to carry out, but so far as it relates to the public or connecting roads the change will in no way materially affect the management of the Western and Atlantic railroad company.

Reporter—As Colonel Cole and some of the friends interested with him, are reported to be connected with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St Louis railway, does not this change look to some discrimination or advantage in its favor as against the Cincinnati Southern railroad, which is soon to be completed?

Governor Brown—No; it has nothing whatever to do with the connections of the Western and Atlantic railroad with those great lines at its western terminal point. So long as I have anything to do with the management of the Western and Atlantic railroad, I shall not permit the slightest discrimination to be made in favor of or against any one of the companies connecting with us or working over our line. Our policy will be one of strict justice and strict impartiality between all competing lines that work in connection with us. This I understand to be the view taken of the matter by Colonel Cole and those interested in the late purchase. They neither seek nor expect any discrimination in favor of their line against the Cincinnati Southern, nor will they at any time request the Western and Atlantic railroad company to make such discriminations, nor will they be made under any conceivable state of facts. We consider both of these great lines as friendly allies, and the Western and Atlantic railroad company will treat both justly and impartially. If the competition between them should at any time run to a point where they are hauling freights at a rate so low that it will not reasonably compensate us for carrying it the Western and Atlantic railroad company may decline to do so at a rate not remunerative, but the rate which we may fix for one company will apply in every case to the other, and they and all other companies doing business with us will be treated alike.

Reporter—Are you satisfied that these are Colonel Cole's views on the subject?

Governor Brown—I am thoroughly satisfied of that fact. Colonel Cole is one of the ablest and most conservative railroad men in the south. His ability and capacity are generally known to, and recognized by, our people, and his character for justice, impartiality and fair dealing are such that none who know him doubt his intention to do right and deal justly with all. I have had intimate association and connection with Colonel Cole as a railroad man for many years, and we have never, in any instance, materially differed on a line of policy, nor has he at any time since I have managed the Western and Atlantic railroad desired or asked me to discriminate in any way whatever in favor of the line managed by him. The large interest which Colonel Cole and his friends now have in the Western and Atlantic railroad company, which will be represented in future by Colonel Cole himself, has cost them a very considerable sum of money and it is very natural that they should desire that the road be worked on a line of equal justice to all, and in such a manner as to yield a reasonable income to its stockholders. They cannot afford therefore to have the Western and Atlantic railroad made the tool, or subordinate to the interest of any other company or association. It must be worked upon an intelligent, fair and business-like basis, and my long experience with, and knowledge of Colonel Cole as a railroad man, fully justifies me in stating that there is no question but that this will be done. The change in stockholders which has recently been made, will not therefore in any way injuriously affect the public or any line of road which may be worked in connection with the Western and Atlantic railroad or that may bring freights or passengers to be carried over it. As already stated, it is a simple transfer of stock from the hands of those gentlemen north who originally owned it to the hands of intelligent and enterprising persons of the south.

Reporter—I understand that T. W. Walters, of Baltimore, has long been a leading and influential man among the lessees. Does he still retain an interest and remain a member of the board?

Governor Brown—Yes. I am glad to inform you that Mr. Walters still retains an interest and will remain a member of the board of directors, and of the executive committee. Mr. Walters is not a politician, but is one of the best business men in the country, and his course in connection with the Western and Atlantic railroad has always been intelligent, upright and just. He is popular with all of us, and we should have regarded it a great loss to have had him sever his connection with the company. And, as already stated, I am very happy to be able to say that this is not contemplated, and I may here add that Mr. Walters entirely approves of the purchase made by Colonel Cole and his friends, and he will no doubt act in harmony with Colonel Cole and those who manage the road.

PROFESSOR B. MALLON.

Tribute to His Memory From the Savannah Public School Teachers.

The superintendent and teachers of the Savannah public schools met in normal class on Friday afternoon, October 31st, to pass resolutions commemorative of their former associate, the late Professor Mallon. Superintendent Baker announced the sad event as having occurred on October 21st, at Huntsville, in Texas. Principal Train, of the boys' high school, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Principal Bogart, of the girls' high school, in an address expressive of high admiration of Mr. Mallon, and depicting some of the traits which made his character so attractive. The superintendent then, in a few words highly appreciative of the deceased, spoke of their long and intimate association, and read the last letter he had received from Mr. Mallon on his departure from Atlanta, full of sorrow at leaving Georgia, but yet hopeful in the prospect of his new work, and still trusting that at some future day he might return to pass his last years in the state where he had spent much the larger part of his life.

The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously passed by a rising vote, all feeling that they were but a feeble tribute to the merits of one whom we so deeply loved.

The sad news of the death of Bernard Mallon, the founder of our public schools, and once their superintendent, has been received by his former associates in Savannah with surprise and sorrow. We had scarce realized that he had left Georgia, and his last letters of sorrowful regret in going were still fresh in our memories. Those of us who personally knew him have cause for deepest sadness; the rest of us know enough of his merits to make us share sincerely in his grief. His sudden decease, just on the eve of inaugurating a great educational enterprise in a distant state, makes us lament his premature death; while that death occuring far from his life's home and amid strangers, assumes thereby a sadder aspect. The friend of many years, the accomplished teacher and self-denying laborer in the cause of education, the affable gentleman and the noble man, has gone to his rest, after thirty years of faithful work in Georgia, leaving a record, which is an honor to his memory and a stimulus to his associates.

To give expression, therefore, to our feelings of sorrow

1. Resolved, That in the decease of our long-known and honored friend, the late Bernard Mallon, the superintendent and teachers of the Savannah public schools feel sincere sorrow at the loss of one who, as an associate teacher, was our pride and model; and we revere his memory as that of an educator of high merit, who founded our public school system, and who has left on the educational interests of this city and of Georgia an impression that can never be effaced.

2. Resolved, That the character of Bernard Mallon, as a Christian gentleman of pure and unselfish motives, of high toned honor, of conscientious firmness, and of steady devotions to duty, is deserving of all praise, and shall ever be cherished in our memories.

3. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Morning News of this city and in THE CONSTITUTION of Atlanta; and that a certified copy of them be sent to the bereaved widow, with an expression of our united and warmest sympathy.

Savannah, October 31, 1879.

A "BUNG TUNG" WEDDING.

Wherein One Fortune is Joined to Another.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The first social event of any importance this season took place yesterday afternoon in the marriage of Miss Charlotte Augusta Astor, a daughter of Mr. William Astor, to Mr. J. Coleman Drayton, a well-known young lawyer, and a member of an old family.

The bride is better known by her second than her first name, and under the title of "Innocence" large numbers of her photographs have been sold. At the Jerome races she is frequently to be seen in gorgeous coaching toilets, and in the ball-room her face is a familiar one. It has been rumored that she was to marry an English lord, and the dear five hundred openly expressed their regret that this important change in her estate would not prefix a title to her name.

However, she looked very well satisfied with her choice on the occasion, and certainly her spirit was not jarred upon by any lack of harmony or elegance in her dress, which was considered the handsomest worn by any bride in a long time; at the same time it was in the height of simplicity, but that sort of simplicity which is very much more expensive than the usual run of elaborate toilets.

For instance, the material used was a heavy cream-white satin that in the gathers looked like thick cream when you wrinkle it up with a ladle. It fitted as if she had been made for it, and swept away in a stately court train. Around the skirt was one flounce, very deep, and slightly full, of old point lace, and such lace! fine as a cob-web, and woven into airy lillies and orange blossoms, with occasional birds and butterflies. This flounce is said to have cost $1,000, and was once worn by the Empress Eugenie, who furnished the design for the pattern.

Above this flounce was a delicate fringe of orange blossoms, and on either side, where the train was caught to convey a bouffant effect, a large diamond buckle was used. The veil was of point de Venise, and hung in graceful folds about her figure, and was fastened to the coiffure by an immense diamond star, so mounted as to tremble and quiver with every movement.

A diamond butterfly held the neck of the corsage together, and a superb necklace of graduated stones, with a cross pendant, was fastened round the throat and matched the solitaire ear-rings. "She wore," said a connoisseur in precious stones who was present, "at least $300,000 worth of diamonds, and diamonds remarkable for their size and luster." The butterfly, buckles, and star were gifts from her own family, the necklace and ear-rings from the groom.

Mrs. Astor appeared in a rich old-gold brocade, toned down by flounces of duchesse lace, a fichu of the same almost concealing the corsage. She was also elaborately besprinkled with diamonds, and wore a cluster of roses and leaves in her hair.

As to the presents, they included everything artistic, novel and costly that could be bought. Among them was one not displayed, but talked of, presented by an old school friend of the bride's. It consisted of a pair of flexible gold garters, upon which "Honi soit qui mal y pense" was engraved, and the clasps set with turquoise and pearls. These presents are getting more and more common, and in the leading jewelry stores form quite a feature of the trade.

The wedding ceremony took place at Mr. Astor's residence, the interior of which blossomed into a bower of flowers of the rarest kind. Orchids, odd palms, strange cacti blossoms, and odd varieties of ferns were used with exquisite nicety of taste. However, the chief floral design was the Astor coast of arms, a mammoth lion's paw surmounting the motto, "Semper Fideles." The marble-pieces, door-panels, and cabinets were almost concealed by the lavish use of flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Drayton left last evening on a wedding tour through Canada, on their return to leave for Europe, where they will reside for a year or so.

The Tilden Tax Cases.

NEW YORK, November 4.—During the argument in the Tilden revenue tax case before Judge Choate to-day, District-Attorney Woodford read an affidavit setting forth that Mr. Tilden, having a knowledge of the projected lease of the Pittsburg, Fort Worth and Chicago railroad to the Pennsylvania Central railroad company, announced the fact to Trevor & Colgate, who thereupon purchased twenty-three thousand shares of stock of that railroad and held them until the lease became known, when the shares increased in value, and then sold them, realizing a profit of a million dollars, which they divided with the defendant. These transactions, Mr. Woodford said, could be shown by the books of Trevor & Colgate, and he took exception to the ruling of the court that Mr. Colgate could not be compelled to produce the books of the firm. The case then closed for the present.

Gone Ashore.

PORTLAND, ME., November 4.—A schooner, name unknown, went ashore last night at Broad cave, Cape Elizabeth, and went to pieces. The crew were all drowned. Owing to the heavy sea no assistance could be rendered, although the vessel was plainly visible from shore. She appeared to be ice-laden, as much saw-dust floated out. It is reported that five bodies were washed ashore.

Reopened.

MONTREAL, November 4.—The Exchange bank re-opened its doors for business today.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THERE was nothing of particular interest at the capitol yesterday.

THE removal of the post office to the new capitol building will give more room in the capitol.

GEORGIA enjoys the reputation of having the handsomest governor in the union.

SENATOR HAWKINS, Mark Hardin, reading clerk of the house, and Arthur Gray, member from Catoosa, were around their old legislative haunts yesterday.

THE BLESSED BULLS

AND THE WORK THEY HAVE DONE.

A Glimpse at Stock Speculation—Two Cents Profit on a Pound of Cotton—And a Steady Run of the Profitable Work—Wall Street Helps the South.

It has been fashionable for a long time to abuse the speculators and to say that they cheat the farmer out of his hard earned rights.

The south has been especially severe on all who speculated in futures and has held that "in making a foot-ball of our great crop," for Wall street to play with was not only unholy but profitless. Those of our own people who went into it were denounced and abused. It begins to look as if those who have defended the speculative craze are beginning to have their reward. A short time ago a combination was formed in Wall street, probably with

THE FAMOUS JIM KEENE AT THE HEAD,

for the purpose of controlling the present cotton crop, or at least for fixing its price. After a short but fierce struggle they succeeded in getting the swing and they shoved the price of cotton up fully two cents a pound and have been holding it there ever since. The bears are, of course, trying with desperate endeavor to break down this inflated price, but they fail to do so, and the best advices are that the price will be maintained.

The effect of this speculative advance on the south is enormous. By pushing the price up two cents per pound, the speculators have added $10 in value to every bale of cotton that is sold. The receipts in Atlanta alone on yesterday were about 1,200 bales, and the day before 1,100 bales—so that the surplus cash paid out in this one town in two days, because of the speculation, is about $25,000. It is estimated that fully one million bales have been sold already at the advanced price in the south. This would have added ten millions of dollars to the cash receipts of the farmers on their cotton up to this time. It is believed by those who should know that this fancy price—for it is two cents better than the regular price—will be maintained until the bulk of the crop of the south is marketed—if indeed it is not held all the way through. The farmers are hurrying their crops to market as fast as possible and getting the benefit of the advanced price, and if the bulk of the crop can be marketed at these figures, it is safe to calculate that $50,000,000 in cash will have been put in the pockets of the southern people that would not have been paid to them except for this combination of Wall street speculations.

A COTTON CROP THAT PAYS A PROFIT.

The best part of it all is that the $10 a bale added to the value of cotton by this increase is all profit. At eight cents a pound cotton barely pays for the production. At ten cents a pound a profit of $10 a bale is secured. This profit the farmer can either lay up for a nest egg with which to improve his farm, or expend it in treasures which would otherwise be out of his reach. It will be seen, therefore, that the $10 a bale profit, makes trade livelier and adds more to the general prosperity than $30 a bale does when it is obliged to go in the fixed routine of guano, wages, etc.

We doubt very much if there has been a crop of cotton made since the war, that has paid a clear profit over the cost of production, up to the present season. The price of cotton has of course been higher, but at the same time the price of everything that was used to make the cotton was higher. A closely calculating business man on yesterday told us that the present crop had been made with meat that cost 6½ to 7½ cents a pound, and he thought the cotton had probably not cost over 7 cents a pound to put it into market. If this estimate be true, and we have no doubt it is, the present crop has paid larger profits by twice over than any crop grown in the south since '64.

It is not easy to calculate the advantages of this speculative rise to the farmer. It will give almost every small worker in the country a little surplus of profit that will be worth ten times the amount in actual money. It will enable him to fix up his farm a little; to improve his machinery, and above all to clear away his debts and start even with the world. Indeed, we should not be surprised if this advance in cotton does not furnish the means with which to build many a Clement attachment, and then, with the power in every neighborhood to add 9 cents a pound to the value of every pound of cotton that is grown, we should be sadly mistaken if the time would not soon come when we would scorn to grow joyful on the speculations of a Wall street 'change, as we now do.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

A Decision in Tennessee in Favor of Georgia.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 4.—The supreme court of Tennessee last week decided two causes in favor of the state of Georgia. Both had been begun at Chattanooga, by levy of attachments on the Western and Atlantic railroad property there. The state intervened and obtained decisions in her favor at Chattanooga and those decisions are affirmed.

The first was in favor of the Elliott national bank of Boston and John Dement, founded upon about ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars principal of the Tennessee car company notes made by Foster Blodgett, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, in 1870. In that the complainants were represented by Colonel T. Fort, of Chattanooga, and Judge Morgan, of Memphis.

The other began like the first, on like notes, in favor of J. Nelson Tappan, trustee of H. Clews & Co. When the state intervened complainant's counsel amended by suing on about one million principal of the bonds of the state of Georgia which Clews & Co. held, but which Georgia did not recognize as a valid debt in their hands. This amendment was dismissed on demurrer on the ground that the state could not be so sued on her bonds. In this cause the complainant was represented by Messrs. Key, Barton & Key, of Chattanooga. In both the state of Georgia was represented by Messrs. Van Dyke, Cooke & Van Dyke, of Chattanooga, and Colonel N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta.

We expect a copy of the decisions in these important and interesting causes in a few days and may then call further attention to them.

A Public School Decision.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—At Pomeroy, O., Wm. Tucker sued the board of education and recovered $35 damages for depriving his daughter of the privileges of the public schools. The board has decided that all pupils should study drawing. Tucker notified the teacher that his daughter must not study that branch, and the board expelled her in consequence. If this decision stands, then the studies arranged by the board will not be compulsory upon the pupils.

General Hooker's Remains.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The remains of General Hooker has arrived and will lie in state in the governor's room at the city hall until to-morrow, under guard of United States troops.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

TEXAS has 230,339 school children.

POUND parties are all the go at Houston, Texas.

THERE are now 594 convicts in the Arkansas penitentiary.

COLONEL J. J. HICKMAN, of Kentucky, is lecturing on temperance in Alabama.

THE cotton yield of middle Texas, contrary to expectations, is a downright good one.

THE long business heads of Houston, Texas, continue to be agitated over the financial condition of their city, and meetings to provide ways and means are quite in order.

THE officials of the Pensacola railroad are pushing the work of completing the gap between the junction and Pine Apple. Fifty thousand cross-ties have been contracted for, two new box cars have been secured, and a new passenger coach is being handsomely finished.

THE Evergreen Star records a famous tomato vine growing in the garden of Mr. Alonzo Lee, near that place. It is stated that a few years ago there were gathered from this vine 500 tomatoes; that up to the date of the record about 300 tomatoes had been taken from this vine and a yield of several hundred more was expected.

THE state of Texas is showing a commendable spirit of progress in the attention given to her common schools. Governor Roberts is reported as saying in a recent speech that one-sixth of all the revenue of that state was appropriated to the public schools, and that the laws had been so amended as to make the teachers in a measure responsible for the attendance of the pupils, so that, unless seventy-five per cent. of the children in each district attended, the salary was cut down in exact proportion. During the present year there was $714,000 available for the support of the schools. A normal school, established by the last legislature, had seventy-four pupils, who were boarded, lodged and had tuition and books free upon the condition of binding themselves to teach in the public schools of the state.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA.

DELIVERED in the city of Atlanta for One Dollar per month.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, postage free, $10.00 a year, or $1.00 a month.

THE DAILY edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from any part of the country.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

TERMS PER ANNUM, postage free, one copy $1.50; six months, $1.00; ten copies one year, $12.50; twenty copies, $20.00.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerable larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

TERMS:

Daily, one year, postage paid	$10.00
" six months, " "	5.00
" three " " "	2.50
" one " " "	1.00
Weekly, one year, postage paid	$1.50
" six months, " "	1.00

Address,

THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 5, 1879.

The extent and power of the official oligarchy is shown in the annual report of the appointment division of the post-office department. There are 40,855 postmasters and 160,000 persons otherwise performing service in this one department of the government. There are 60,000 other federal officials—making a force, exclusive of the army and navy, of fully 260,000 men, nearly all of whom are voters and political agents. The ins are indeed a power, and it is yearly becoming more difficult to transform them into outs.

The national bank circulation is increasing rapidly. During the past two months no less than $7,500,000 was added to the circulation, and the increase for the year ending with last month was double that sum. The increase of September and October was chiefly in the east, where the necessary bonds are largely held. The southern states only got $400,000 of the seven and a half millions. If the ratio of increase in September and October is long maintained, we will soon have an inflation of the currency large enough in amount, and objectionable enough in every other respect.

CARDINAL MANNING is trying to capture, not only the ritualists of England, but all those English Protestants who recognize the pope as the leading bishop of the Christian church, and looks forward to a reunification of all Christian bodies in one harmonious organization. He hopes to accomplish this, so it is stated, by inducing the pope to agree, first, to a repeal of the rule of celibacy as to priests; and, second, to the concession to English Catholics of certain privileges and powers as a national church. The distinguished cardinal has a task on hand that requires larger concessions on both sides than he will ever live to see made, although the present pope is said to look upon the project with considerable favor. English ideas of independence really make the project purely speculative and chimerical.

THE subject of a cotton tare was freely discussed at a recent meeting of the New England cotton spinners in Boston. The chairman of the committee appointed to consider the subject, reported that cotton is loaded down with six per cent of hoops and bags, and that no reason can be adduced why the spinners should be compelled to pay for this "refuse"—which amounts to about 45,000,000 pounds, or about $4,500,000 a year. He claimed, too, that two per cent of sand is enclosed in the bales, making a total loss of eight per cent, or something over six million dollars that is taken out of the pockets of spinners to go into the pockets of planters for goods never furnished. A discussion then arose as to whether American buyers are at a disadvantage in this respect, but the better opinion was that American and foreign buyers possessed equal advantages and privileges in the southern cotton market. The whole subject was finally referred back to the committee, with instructions to investigate and report at the next meeting some definite means of remedying the alleged "difficulty."

Change of Base.

The following card, clipped from the last number of the Southern Cultivator conveys so compactly information of a change in publication, that we reproduce it without abbreviation:

> The Southern Cultivator will hereafter be issued from the office of THE CONSTITUTION Publishing Company, Atlanta. That company will have charge of the business management of the paper, including subscriptions and advertising, and all business letters must be addressed to "THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga." It will have entire control of the publisher's department and of the advertising columns, but the reading matter of the paper will remain wholly in charge of the undersigned, and all communications, inquiries and other matters pertaining to those columns must be addressed to "Southern Cultivator, Athens, Ga." The proposed change has been made in view of the superior advantages of Atlanta as a distributive point and business center, and the unsurpassed appliances of THE CONSTITUTION company for getting up the paper in the highest style of art. Relieved from business cares, the editor will have more time for editorial work, and hopes to make the paper still more acceptable to farmers and all others interested in rural affairs. The agents of THE CONSTITUTION company will present its claims, and it is hoped that the increased efforts in their behalf will meet with increased appreciation by a heretofore generous public. W. L. JONES.

The Southern Cultivator is thirty-seven years old, and is altogether too well-known throughout the cotton belt, and for that matter throughout the entire country, to need words of commendation at our hands at this late day. We simply desire to fortify Mr. Jones's card with the assurance that nothing will be left undone at this end of the line to make the Cultivator the leading exponent of southern agriculture. To this we pledge ourselves, and so does Mr. Jones. On these two pledges we go before the people for subscriptions and support, feeling sure that the outcome will justify our common statements. The Cultivator will be furnished for $1.00 a year, and THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION and Cultivator to one address for $2.50. The southern agriculturist who gets more useful information for $2.50 will indeed be fortunate. He certainly could go farther and fare much worse.

Grant and the South.

A few days ago we embodied in a minor editorial paragraph a rumor to the effect that there was a serious movement on foot in the south to stop the mouth of sectionalism by transferring its solidity from ultra-democracy on the one hand to stalwartism on the other—going not only to stalwartism, indeed, but saving much time and controversy by proclaiming and carrying out a project which, as yet, the republican leaders have only outlined by implication. This project, according to the rumor aforesaid, is nothing less than the transfer of the support of the south to General Grant, not as a political party, but as a section, offering him enlarged powers suited to his ambition and to the desires of those who are at present engaged in an attempt to revolutionize the government by obliterating state lines. The rumor as embodied in the paragraph in THE CONSTITUTION has attracted widespread attention in the north, and in precisely the quarters where the moral which it suggests should be duly weighed and considered.

Some of our esteemed republican contemporaries, we observe—notably the New York Evening Post—are disposed to regard the rumor with some levity of comments, while others—notably the New York Times—are shrewd enough to perceive that only a very serious condition of affairs, or, at the very least, a temper which has proven a secure stepping-stone to less ambitious men than Grant, could be the basis of such a rumor; and in this view the Times has greatly the advantage of the Evening Post, which alludes to the matter in a style foreign enough to the staid dignity that usually characterizes even its humorous sallies to be called hilarious. It is a fact worthy the attention of our republican contemporaries that the existence of the rumor has never been denied. It has been in the air, on the tongues of men, and has been discussed in nearly every portion of the south, and that this should be so ought to humiliate those who, for the last twenty years, have had the destiny of the south in their hands, and who have not only failed to do her justice, but have sought by every contrivance known to politics to secure her degradation and to keep alive the spirit of strife and sectional hate.

We should be sorry indeed to chronicle as a fact that the south, either politically or as a section, had so far lost hope and courage as to propose to confer extraordinary powers upon General Grant, even for the sake of disarming northern suspicion and securing that peace which is so essential to our political welfare and commercial prosperity; but it is useless to deny that the rumor to which we have alluded has at least the basis of currency, and the fact that it is current seems to us to be as natural as it is significant. It is the result of a well-defined fear that stalwart republicanism, having succeeded in deceiving the public opinion of the north, is about to resume control of the government under auspices that promise no sort of hope for either the political or the material interests of the south; and one of the prime factors in the canvass of such a wild movement is the knowledge that the south has nothing whatever to lose, but everything to gain in any change, no matter how radical, that may be brought about by such causes as may impart friendliness to the powers that be and a reasonable hope that the influence of such men as the Chandlers and Logans will not be able to pursue as beyond the lines that enclose a dictatorship, or a government as strong as that which the patriotic aspirations of the stalwarts induce them to outline from time to time in their organs. It is a reply to the demand of the centralists that we should have "a strong man" at the head of the government. If we ask why the republicans desire a strong man at the head of the government, they reply that the south must be restrained. In other words, the man must be strong enough, if necessary, to violate the constitution in suppressing the democratic tendencies of the south, and if the strong man is inevitable it is natural that the south, in self-defense, should desire to attract the attention of his friendliness. It is a pity that our esteemed contemporary of the Evening Post did not take into consideration the peculiar situation and condition of the south before giving way to hilariousness. We can detect no humor in the fact that the rumor to which we have alluded is current; and give to the situation what picturesque disguise we may, we can discover nothing but sorrow and sadness in the facts that create and admit of such rumors. These facts we leave the republicans to digest as best they may.

Meanwhile, it must be understood that in spite of all that the south has suffered—in spite of the fact that we are made the victims of a sectionalism almost inconceivable in its intense and unreasoning bitterness—it is not possible that the south, either politically or as a section, will, for the sake of a peace that can only be bought with dishonor, desert the principles which underlie democracy. Parties and party lines may change and disappear; disorganization and demoralization may ensue; new prophets may arise; old disasters may be renewed; but the party to which the south gives its adherence will be vitalized by the principles which now give life and purpose to the democratic organization. If the centralists are victorious, while the south will have nothing to gain, it must be borne in mind that she has nothing to lose. To proclaim the doctrine of states rights may be invested with the odiousness of treason, but the southern states have no more interest in the preservation of their rights under the constitution than the states of the north; and in her weakness—in her apparent helplessness—lies her real strength. This impressive fact is obvious to all men save those who are too blindly engaged in the work of sectionalism and centralism to take note of the result. We ask for nothing for ourselves that we do not ask for the people of the whole country. We demand nothing in the name of the south, but all in behalf of all the people. If the reply to our demands is the disorganization of the republic and the uprearing of the strong man government, so be it. We may be induced to challenge circumstance a bit but we have no disposition to dispute with fate.

MR. BLAINE ought to take warning. We have seen that politicians who will not have peace sometimes enter into its possession suddenly. This is a very serious matter.

MR. TILDEN was right. The democratic party has no time to look after personal grievances. Its hands are full looking after the grievances of all the people.

As the weather grows colder, the opossum nestles closer to the potatoes in order to keep warm.

Now is the time for beer-drinkers to reform. The cider is fresh and sweet.

THE political paragrapher of the New York Tribune is haunted by Mr. Tilden's barrel day and night. He dreams of it, and writes of it, and sings of it. At the same time, it is easy to perceive that a other and a different sort of barrel is getting in its work on the talented paragrapher of the Tribune. It remains to be seen which barrel proves to be the greater infirmity.

MANY northern invalids who formerly visited the St. John's region for their health are now going no further than Georgia. They have discovered that it is healthier to have the lung disease than to winter one Florida mosquito—to say nothing of the benefit they derive from the dry and invigorating atmosphere of the pine and mountain regions of Georgia.

DID you ever sit down and gloat over the fact that if we were to annex Canada, Lorne wouldn't be as big as a Georgia colonel?

A SOUTH Georgia man, who was beating a mule with a bean pole the other day, is now suffering from three broken ribs. The accident seems to have been in the nature of a rib-buke. We hasten to remark that he was not a member of the legislature.

THE widow Butler has one enduring consolation. She can run again as soon as the weather moderates.

WELL, we feel easier. The circus has come and gone, and matters are settled in New York. THE CONSTITUTION will be printed as usual. Price $10 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. At the rate things have been going, we will be able to give you $10 worth of news in a week.

A MAN named Hood was waylaid and robbed in Camden county some time ago. History repeats itself. We have heard of Robin Hood before.

SARA BERNHARDT did well to postpone her visit until after the election. That woman has got as much sense as a Putnam county man.

THE Hon. Gummery Blair has scattered the silence by proclaiming that Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard were the chief conspirators in a successful plot to defraud Mr. Tilden of the presidency. The trouble about the Hon. Gummery, when he dozes off, is that he is apt to resume his conversation before he gets awake good. Mr. Tilden should employ a man to watch Mr. Blair. If not this, then the old gentlemen should be persuaded to join Mr. Mobble.

SCHUEZ can now crack his knee-pads together and claim a great victory. The women prisoners were rescued from the Utes without the necessity of killing any of the squaws that had been kind to them. Such victories are worth something.

IT is but just to remark that the disappearance of Rev. De La Matyr is due rather to the appearance of an autumnal carbuncle than to any particular event connected with the recent elections. The carbuncle has been treated to a poultice of two-dollar bills.

SOME of the alleged reformers are mistaken. Even war-horses need currying.

IT is to be feared that some of those who favor the new interest law will not be able to borrow money under its operations.

THERE's one thing about Beaconsfield. He has his fun. Nothing but the severest system prevents his mixing up his orders for the invasion of Afghanistan and Africa with his orders for champagne jelly. This shows the necessity of a disciplined mind. Hackmen and letter-carriers should profit by this.

SOME sort of an election is always taking place in Chicago, and the patriotic republicans invariably find themselves confronted by a bloody-minded confederate. We were of the opinion that this sort of thing was barred by the climate.

A NEW book by Mr. Robert J. Burdette, of the Burlington Hawkeye, has just been issued by Carleton. It is made up of paragraphs and sketches from his column of "Editorial Dots," and those who have already enjoyed the selections which he has thought worthy to embody in book form, will be glad to meet their old acquaintances in a new and permanent shape. The truth is, Mr. Burdette is one of the two or three real humorists connected with the press, and there is scarcely anything he writes that will not bear reading more than once. His humor is always fresh, genuine and delightful. We say this much at the risk of again reducing the democratic majority in Iowa.

POSTSCRIPT.

SPRING poems should be planted early this season.

THE legislature has missed the prime of the peanut season.

JACK FROST didn't kill the national board of health. I was dead already.

SUGAR cane in the hands of a newsboy is in a very disjointed condition.

UNDER a republican form of government it is necessary to import your obelisks.

MURAT HALSTEAD knows more about elections to less purpose than any man living.

THE administration is beginning to believe that Mosby wore his cavalry boots to Hong Kong.

EDITOR MEDILL talks about "the republican blow of promise." This is a paraphrase of an Okolona declamation.

WE are glad Stillson Hutchins proposes to remain as near at hand as Washington. When we want help we'll holler as usual.

THE Herald quotes from English history to prove an American fact; a diversion that is harmless enough to merit applause.

MR. EVARTS says the notion of his going as minister to England is absurd. There are other absurd things that Mr. Evarts doesn't appear to see.

THE Tribune would save time and postage stamps by hiring the Okolona man and moving him to Chicago—if there's room for another ex-confederate from Ohio.

THE bar at the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon is exciting the politicians. These one-horse saloons are making fearful havoc in the ranks of the republicans.

IN GENERAL.

—It is remarked that Washington, Taylor and Grant were the only presidents who never served in congress.

—General Grant has been invited to visit Omaha, Galena, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Nashville.

—The government clerks at Washington are now paid exclusively in specie—ninety per cent. of it gold and the rest of it silver.

—The governor of Bombay traveled, on the 16th of October, fifteen miles upon a locomotive on the railway through the Bolan Pass.

—Senator Blaine's eloquence is a cool deal like chestnut wood in an open fireplace. It makes a big blaze and it throws the sparks dangerously.

—"I can name the next president of the United States," remarked John Scott, of North Carolina, and the words were hardly out of his mouth before he fell dead. See?

—Mary Anderson, in reply to the charge that she heard of the shooting of her agent without emotion, may very properly remark that she is not paid to display emotion off the stage.

—It is said that Professor Dexter, of Yale college, remembers the face and name of every graduate of that institution for the last twenty years who was known personally to him in college.

—A Philadelphia dispatch states that Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania, is lying very low at his residence in that city, and his death is hourly expected.

—John Baldwin Buckstone, the famous English comedian, who died on the last day of October at Sydenham, came to this country in 1840, appearing in many of his own plays, but making no very great impression.

—Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, in two days' chase in Eisenerz, killed forty-two deer and one chamois, which is more than the score of the Emperor Francis Joseph, or any other member of the royal hunting party.

—They have piano banging rooms in Boston, where for a moderate fee young players can practice a certain number of hours each week. There is also some talk of establishing a corner room for beginners somewhere outside of the city limits.

—A Spanish proverb says: "The road of By-and-By leads to the town of Never—Baltimore News. That's nothing. If the proverb had said: "The song of the Sweet By-and-By leads to the town of Hardly Ever," we'd have hoisted the yellow fever flag—New York Express.

—Senator Zach Chandler predicted that the electoral vote in the next presidential contest will stand: Republican 222; democratic, 147; republican majority, 75. In this figuring Mr. Chandler generously concedes to the democrats New Jersey, which is very likely to go republican, but he claims Indiana.

—Sonneberg, in Germany, reports a boom in the toy trade. In this district 100,000 000 marbles are manufactured every year for little boys to quarrel over. Of slate pencils Sonneberg turns out 250,000,000 annually. One person can make about 15 000 slate pencils in a week. In Sonneberg a hundred persons are constantly employed making boxes for the transportation of toys.

—The tenant farmers of England, according to a member of parliament, will be satisfied with nothing less than: 1. Better representations. 2 Security for capital. 3. Freedom of cultivation. 4 Liberty to dispose of produce at the best advantage. 5 Abolition of distraint. 6 Reform of game laws. 7. Legitimate share in county government; and 8. Fair apportionment of local burdens.

—Edmund Yates says: "Furstin Pauline Metternich, who, notwithstanding all the ill-natured things, true and untrue, which are said of her, is always copied in the grand monde (sometimes also in the demi), has developed a passion for shooting. Her highness is just now staying at Prince Hohenlohe's place in Styria, where a distinguished party are assembled. She has got a shooting costume from Worth, which is quite one of the greatest 'get-up' imaginable. It consists of a green-braided gray sacco-jacket, a short, gray, tight petticoat, reaching to the knee, gray cloth gaiters and English lace-up boots. A gray Tyrolese hat, with cock feathers and Edelweiss completes the costume, which is sure to fetch the other grande dames terribly."

—Lord Truro, whose residence is at Falconhurst, on the summit of Shooter's hill, has just afforded, says the London Morning Post, a novel example of funeral simplicity. Three weeks ago Lady Truro, his wife, died, and his lordship, having placed the body in a plain wooden box, lightly constructed so as not to arrest the process of natural decay, buried it himself in a grave dug on the lawn which fronts the house, at a spot selected for the purpose by the deceased lady during her lifetime. The grave is about four feet deep, and a marble monument will mark its position. It is stated that neither the local authorities nor any other officials have any power to prevent or object to primitive interments of this description, the only legal conditions being that the ground shall be freehold, the situation removed some distance from a dwelling house and the depth of the grave and other circumstances arranged with due regard to the public health.

Chandler's Last Speech.

Zach Chandler at Milwaukie.

The one great question is, are we or are we not a nation? We had the whip of rebellion in Pennsylvania. It was conquered, and we said now we are a nation. South Carolina rebelled against the laws of the country. Andrew Jackson happened to be in the presidential chair, and he was informed that South Carolina, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, had inaugurated a rebellion. Said Jackson:

"Let South Carolina commit the first overt act of treason, and by the Eternal, I will hang John C. Calhoun"—and everybody in America, including John C. Calhoun, knew that he would do it, and the overt act was not committed. Then we were sure we had a government.

When the rebels surrendered at Appomattox they surrendered to a government. When they surrendered their people and their arms they surrendered to the government of the United States of America. They simply asked that their miserable lives might be spared. We gave them their lives, and told them to go home and raise crops, and behave themselves, and obey the laws. They had forfeited their property, and we restored it to them. We had forfeited our citizenship, and we restored it to them. We killed the fatted calf and invited them to the feast, and they gratefully informed us that they had always owned that calf and were thankful for the feast. By the laws of war and of nations they were in right bound to pay all expenses of the war and of the nation. They were in all justice bound to pay the cost of the rebellion, and for, save them with a magnanimity unknown to the nations of the earth. We made a mistake, but the greatest mistake we ever made was in not hanging a dozen of those rebels and make treason forever odious. [Great applause.] I go back to the scenes and feel that I have a Rip Van Winkle sleep. The same conditions that existed twenty years ago are there now. Then they said:

"Do as we want you to do or we will shoot your government to death.

Now the same process says:

Fail to obey our demands and we will starve your government to death.

These are the men who surrend red at Appomattox, yet now hold a majority in both houses of the government. Thirty six representatives from southern states hold seats in congress to-day without a shadow of right. They are there in violation of law. This state of things ought not to be. It must not be. It shall not be. [Great applause.] Twelve senators occupy their seats by fraud and violence, by shotguns and tissue ballots, by majority thus obtained, they propose to rule this government precisely as they did twenty years ago. The democratic party couples precisely the same proposition it did in 1857 and 1860—that if the north will let the union fall off the bridge; now they are doing the same thing, and Maine, Ohio and all the states show the inevitable result.

A Change for the South.

Chicago Tribune.

In eastern Tennessee and northern Alabama and Georgia there is a deposit of iron and coal capable of producing on half of all the iron and steel needed for the supply of the United states. Labor is abundant and cheap, and water transportation leads from the mines to the markets. Iron can be produced there and sold at a profit for $9 per ton. Pig-iron is now selling at Pittsburg for $20 per ton, and the manufacturers of that city are importing it from Europe in blocks of 10,000 to 20,000 tons and taking it to that city. Here is something in the way of industrial production in which the people of those states might engage, which would be of more profit to them than the recovery of the lost cause, or the retention of the sovereign right to kill negroes. That whole region might be converted into one hive of industry, where the furnaces, and the forges, and the mills might work incessantly. We make this suggestion to the people of those states in the hope that by adopting it, they may make that part of the country a seat of thriving industry, a seat of prosperity and wealth, and a home of free and intelligent labor, which are just now the things the south most sadly needs. Making these states a grand workshop for the production of iron and steel would have a healthful effect upon them the moral and political sensibilities of the people. An industrious population never favors repudiation. An honest people who live by their own labor recognize debts as obligations which have to be met by payment. One city in the affair which it has been made to "scale" or otherwise repudiate the debts of these states, is appointed to the encouragement of the manufacture of iron—the one, the full, and the complete remedy being supplied in abundance by nature—soil have in all these states the rivals even of Pennsylvania and Ohio in the great product around which have peopled them with a generous, hard-working, free educated, intelligent, and patriotic people. The great lack of the south is industry. Now is the time, when the iron business is so profitable, for the south to utilize the raw material so bountifully placed in their hands by nature, and thus share liberally in the substantial rewards which pertain only to industry and peace.

Spofford-Kellogg Case.

New Orleans Picayune.

Hon. Henry Spofford reached the city yesterday and has taken possession of his fine residence on St Charles street. His arrival brings to mind the fact that the senatorial committee of investigation, headed by Ben Hill, of Georgia, will be here in the course of three weeks to take testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg case. Some rich developments are expected during the committee investigation which, it is said, will place the legislature which elected Kellogg in a more unenviable light than it has yet been placed. If any of the colored individuals who composed that body attempt to deny their affidavits as they did in Washington, it is not impossible under that criminal prosecution they will be convicted and the penitentiary will number them among its inmates. The issues of the Spofford contest does not seem to be well understood among the general public. According to the democratic view, Kellogg holds his seat simply on a prima facie case, which is subject to contest. To oust him would only require a majority vote, since he has never been confirmed in his seat. Hence Judge Spofford's friends think if they can make out a good case against Kellogg, he is bound to go by the board and Spofford would therefore be admitted.

The Next Radical Scheme.

Washington Republican.

The exodus will soon break out afresh in, or from, the south. The fall crops are now about garnered, and the last picking of cotton and tobacco has passed. The freedmen will soon be settled with for their year's labor, with more or less (habitually less) accurate adherence to the terms of their contracts, and hundreds of them will quietly slip away from the land of their birth to seek new homes and new ventures in strange sections. It is true that the absence of political excitement incident to election campaigns in the southern states, except Louisiana, will serve to remove all immediate provocation for this begira; but it will be sufficiently strong and demonstrative to furnish a needed admonition to the southern democracy that if they persist in the unfair treatment and political persecution of the blacks, their entire section will be almost wholly depleted of its laboring class after the national campaign of 1880. In fact, the only society for them—these white employers and self-styled "natural rulers of the soil"—resides in their own discretion. If they exercise it to their own advantage, with the sole object of cultivating a feeling of reciprocal friendship all around, as well as a certainty of a general and unqualified enjoyment of equal political rights, substantial success and prosperity will attend them. The other alternative is to sacrifice everything to the unstable gratification of fleeting political domination, and only sectional domination at that.

Zach Chandler Dead.

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

For twenty years a senator of the United States, and a member of that party which Jeff Davis said in 1861 was the extremest of the extreme leaders of the republicans, and the most outspoken champion of the extremest punishment of rebels; the man who raised himself from a dry goods clerk to the senate chamber and the wealth of a millionaire the man who, as chairman of the republican national committee and secretary of the interior, did more to steal the presidency in 1876 than any other man except John Sherman; the strongest champion of Grant's third term and centralization, and probably the best abused republican leader in the country—Zach Chandler was undoubtedly a man of great force and much more natural ability than he was generally credited with.

As he lived he died—unusually. Last night he spoke to an immense audience at Chicago. This morning he was found dead in his bed.

His death is a loss to the republican party, but a gain to the country and to the great cause of peace.

The Good Time Coming.

Washington Post.

The courts throughout the country show an increasing willingness to inflict the extreme penalty on murderers, hangings increase in frequency, and we are glad to note an improvement in the skill of hangmen. When it gets to be the rule that murder will cost the life of the slayer, we shall have a wholesome change in our criminal statistics.

The True Republican Position.

Lacmars (Iowa) Sentinel, rep.

If state lines interfere with national progress, Cancel them;
If state constitutions hamper the national purpose,
Abrogate them;
If state sovereignty conflicts with national sovereignty,
Squelch it.

Taking in Adjacent Territory.

Augusta Evening News.

The mayor of Macon is a citizen of Atlanta, and preparations are said to be in progress to hold the city court of Macon in Atlanta. In the meantime Atlanta is reviving an extension of the Whitehall street line to that suburban village.

That Senatorial Whist Party.

Boston Post.

What Washington wants to know now is who is to fill Thurman's vacant chair at the whist quartette which is otherwise made up of Bayard, Edmunds and Conkling. We nominate John A. Logan if he will agree to tie up his sleeves.

The Royal Hand of the World.

New York Commercial.

General Grant has shaken hands with more than twenty five emperors, kings, princes, presidents and prime ministers. Who shakes hands with Grant shakes the royal hand of the world.

Why Bayard Boometh.

Akron Beacon, rep.

Bayard's boom is because he is of the solid south.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory workers gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—Christian Recorder.

OBITUARY.

KNOTT—Died, at the residence of Judge W. M. Butt in this city, on the 4th day of November, James R. Knott, Jr. son of Judge James R. Knott formerly of Terrell, and now of Douglas county, Georgia—aged eighteen years, five months and four days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Physicians and Druggists.

THE 6th ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BOARD OF PHYSICIANS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, of the Allopathic School of Medicine, will convene in the city of MILLEDGEVILLE ON MONDAY, 1st DAY OF DECEMBER 1879, for the examination of all persons who wish to practice medicine or surgery, or compound and vend medicines as Apothecaries

IVERSON L. HARRIS, M. D.,
Sec'y and Dean of Board.

Milledgeville, Ga., October 27, 1879.
oct30 nov5—d1aw till decl

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, JASPER COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order from the Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold before the Court house in the town of Monticello, on the first Tuesday in December next, the house and lot belonging to the estate of Lucy B. Smith, deceased, containing eight and a half acres, more or less, adjoining lots of G. T. Bartlett, W. L. Zachry, J. J. Campbell and John C. Key. Sold for the purpose of paying debts and for a division among the heirs of said deceased. Terms cash. November 3, 1879.

GEO. W. PARROTT, Administrator
Estate of Elizabeth A. J. Parrott, deceased.
77 nov4—d1awtw

COLGATE & CO'S

"NEW" SOAP can be cut in two, the oval end clasped readily in the hand, and the larger end worn down almost to a wafer with no any waste. COLGATE & CO. recommend their

THE OVAL CAKE

is the most economical form of Washing soap. All bar or square cakes wear down in use to a large flat piece, too thin to handle and therefore, wasted, while the OVAL CAKE or

"NEW" SOAP

(Trade-Mark Registered) to Careful Housekeeper is the most economical form of Washing soap. All bar or square cakes wear down in use to a large flat piece, too thin to handle and therefore, wasted, while the OVAL CAKE or the most ECONOMICAL SOAP now made.
828 aug26 d6m wed sat 4wkyriSw ow ex pt mat

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

$1200 RETURNS IN 6 DAYS ON $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $500. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall street, New York.
80 nov1—d1y d4wkly

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

The Request
— OF —
The Mothers', Sisters', Cousins' and Aunts'.

OH! GOOD OLD MAN AND LOVELY YOUTH
PAUSE HERE! AND LISTEN TO THE TRUTH,
YOU'RE WANTING CLOTHES! WHAT CAN YOU DO?
THE FAMOUS NEW YORK STORE'S THE PLACE, FOR YOU,
THEY MANUFACTURE THEIR CLOTHING GOOD AND NICE,
AND SELL THEM AT THE N. Y. WHOLESALE PRICE.

7 Whitehall St.

oct 4 d3m 1st pg

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

Monday Evening, November 10, 1879.

BENEFIT
GEN. J. B. HOOD'S ORPHANS.
MISS ANNA BOYLE
— AS —
JULIET!
Assisted by
Mr. Paul Bleckley,
Miss Louise Clark,
— AND —
ATLANTA AMATEURS

ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	$1 00
General Admission	75
Gallery	50
Children	25

Reserved Seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's.
1 7 nov4—d1w

OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
November 4, 5, 6 and
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 2.30
The beautiful and universally successful young Artiste and Vocalist,
MISS ANNIE PIXLEY
supported by the strong Dramatic Company of McDonough & Fulford, in Bret Harte's story,
M'LISS, CHILD OF THE SIERRAS,
with new songs and great cast. Wednesday Matinee, 2.30

Another immense audience full of enthusiasm witnessed the performances of M'Liss at the Academy last night. Miss Pixley deserves the receipts that have been accorded her.—Picayune, New Orleans.

It is a doubt that our people have been so well pleased with any theatrical performance as they were last night. M'Liss, the child of the Sierras, is a splendid play, and Miss Pixley is the best actress that has visited Mobile for many a day.—Mobile Register, Oct. 14.

A crowded house greeted M'Liss and Annie Pixley last evening, and more delighted audiences never assembled within the walls of the opera House. The play and company are more than fine.—Memphis Mail, Oct. 15.

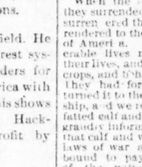
Admission, $1; Gallery, 50c. Seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's. 695 nov1—d t nov1 2 4 5 6

THE JEWISH
Synagogue Fair
THE LADIES OF THE JEWISH CONGREGATION will hold a fair at
CONCORDIA HALL,
Opening Monday next, November 10, to be continued for one week. The attractions are varied. A $500 U. S. Bond will be Raffled. Several of our most prominent young lady beauties run for prizes. Fine Lunch.
MUSIC & DANCING EVERY EVENING,
and a pleasant time generally. In order to secure the attendance of only the better classes an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. The ladies extend to our citizens and strangers a cordial invitation.
THE COMMITTEE.
104 nov4—d1w

THE HOLMAN
Liver and Stomach Pad
AND
MEDICINAL ABSORPTIVE
AUXILIARIES
BODY AND FOOT PLASTERS,
AND
ABSORPTION SALT
For Baths

Cure Without Medicine Simply by Absorption. The Best Liver, Stomach and Spleen Doctor in the World!

Facts for the Public.



TRADE-MARK.

The Stomach and Liver are the springs of vigor and health if kept in a healthy condition. Their functions should be promptly and effectively kept up to keep the Stomach and Liver, and so thoroughly purify the system against the sudden changes of our climate as we wonderful vitalizing, healthy diving Holman Liver and Stomach Pad. It is also a natural Purgative. Dose—Take one Pad. The Holman Liver and Stomach Pad works by absorption.

Is two fold in its action—gives good taste.

It is Hygienic, Medicine, Diet, Bath and Physic.

It is marvelous in its prompt and radical cure, of every species of Liver and stomach difficulties the seat of most all diseases.

It is worth ten times the vial of Liver and Stomach.

It removes torpidity of the Liver, gives to the stomach arresting fermentation and pain by giving it the natural quantity of bile and gastric juice.

It also vitalizes the entire system with Nature's tonic tonic.

It arrests all deteriorated and poisonous fluids in the stomach, and prevents their entering the system by way of circulation.

It absorbs from the body every particle of blood poison, whether bilious, malarial or medicinal, and restores the system to perfect health.

It is the most wonderful discovery of the Nineteenth Century, and marks a new era in the history of medical science.

It is a fact, incontestably proved in thousands upon thousands of cases. THAT THE HOLMAN LIVER AND STOMACH PAD WILL DO ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT. IT WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, INTERMITTENT FEVER, PROFUSE HEADACHES, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE CAKE, CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, JAUNDICE, NEURALGIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES, IRREGULAR ACTION OF THE HEART, RHEUMATISM, ALL SORTS OF FEMALE WEAKNESS, SICK HEADACHE, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAIN IN SIDE, BACK, STOMACH, SHOULDERS AND SCALDS, BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS DIARRHEA, ETC.

For a few days convalescence and effectiveness, it commends itself to every household.

From Dr. Lovie Pierce,

Father of Bishop Pierce, who is known all over the United States.

MACON, GA., June 18, 1877.

Holman Liver Pad Co.:

Gentlemen—I put on the Pad two weeks ago to-night, and can say now that I am fully persuaded of its merit claim to a little converts are said in its favor. How the future will be I am unable to say. For the first five days the effect was so decided as to make me doubt my own experience. I suppose I have opened a market for a half dozen more bottles of your good medicine. I think my Pad is working wonderfully, considering I am in my ninety-third year, and my derangement of ten years hold on me. Respectfully,

LOVIC PIERCE.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Invalids at a distance by writing to us a full description of their case will receive the same considerate attention as if they were present in our office. All information and consultation GRATIS. Send for Dr. Fairchild's famous lecture, "Nature's Laws," Mailed FREE upon application.

Descriptive Price List.

Regular Pad—$2.00: Incipient diseases of the Stomach and Liver, first stages Chills and Fever, etc.

Special Pad—$3.00: Chronic Liver and Stomach Disorders, of every form; also Malaria, Bilious, etc.

XXX Pad or Spleen Belt—$5.00; is intended to cover Stomach, Liver and Spleen, and is a sovereign remedy for enlarged spleen and obstinate constipation.

Infant Pad—$1.50; preventive and Cure of Cholera Infantum, Diptheria, Scarlet Fever, Summer Complaints.

Body Plasters—50c. Foot Plasters pair, 50c.

Absorption salts—box, 25c.; 6 boxes, $1.50.

Address HOLMAN LIVER PAD Office.

SMYTH & CO., Agents,
57 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
100 Broughton street, SAVANNAH, GA.
Notice—Cut this out for future reference.
4 7 sep28 d3m wed sat any pg expr d

FALL MILLINERY.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE BEST selected stock of imported Bonnets and Hats ever brought to this city. Fine feathers, birds, French flowers a specialty. A large assortment of Ruching, Ties, Bows, latest novelties in Velling, and a full line of Hair Goods. Hair Braids or $1 and upwards.

All of these goods have been bought for cash at a large discount, which will enable me to undersell any house in town.

Call at once and have the advantage of selecting from a full stock.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street.
oct12—deod2m sun wed fri 2d pg only

G. W. ADAIR ..... Auctioneer

Davis Property.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Hard coal has advanced in price.

—The Markham still flaunts to the breeze a handsome flag.

—There was a good deal of circus in town yesterday.

—The weather yesterday was cold, but dusty.

—Coal dealers are literally overrun with orders.

—The city looks ever so quiet since the fair adjourned.

—What do you think of the election news to day?

—The Sandersville fair is looming up in grand proportions.

—The police are arresting cows by the dozen for disorderly conduct.

—The Air Line baby was named Mary Anderson.

—Plenty of frost and ice yesterday morning on the suburbs.

—There were four funerals in Atlanta Sunday last.

—Nothing of great importance was done at the police court yesterday morning.

—The only mandril ever seen in Atlanta is in Cole's menagerie.

—Allen Atchison is at Oglethorpe park with a stable of running horses.

—It is reliably stated that Mr. Jake Bramby will take a place on the Galveston News staff.

—The procession of Cole's circus was witnessed by a large concourse of people yesterday.

—A gentleman asked another yesterday if he had seen the frescoed mule. He alluded to the zebra.

—Something less than a million people passed down Marietta street last night to look at the electric light.

—Ed Mercer has skipped off to Montgomery having purchased all of the privileges of the fair now being held in that city.

—Some of the freight cars of the Western and Atlantic railroad that came in yesterday morning were ornamented with icicles.

—A difficulty occurred on Decatur street Monday night between two white men. One of them was badly beaten up about the face.

—The new government building is slowly but surely marching on to completion. When finished it will be one of the handsomest structures in the south.

—Quite a number of the leading merchants of Atlanta are in favor of holding a spring meeting at Oglethorpe park the coming spring.

—Are we to have a mile track at Oglethorpe park? We learn that several of the directors of the North Georgia stock and fair association favor the change.

—The meeting of the Lyric club, next Friday, will be brilliant. Miss Anna Boyle and Miss Louise Clark have promised to read. The club will meet at Mr. Rhode Hill's.

—The gray gelding of Colonel Bates, injured a few days since while running in a race, it is now thought will get perfectly well. Mr. Atchison has him in charge at the track.

—Captain M. V. Bates and wife, the tallest man and woman on the earth, were entertained at the Markham house yesterday. The sight of these two mountains of flesh and bones caused quite a sensation during meal hours. Along side of them sat a pair of dwarfs who were also man and wife.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., November 4, 1879.

Flint Circuit	6	Ocmulgee Circuit	17
Coweta Circuit	10	Brunswick Circuit	8
Rome Circuit	25	Eastern Circuit	23
Cherokee Circuit	8	Northern Circuit	11
Augusta Circuit	20	Atlanta Circuit	47
Middle Circuit	4		
			175

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

FLINT CIRCUIT.

No. 22. Argument continued.

Pending the argument of Mr. John I. Hall, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEO. HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at the usual hour yesterday morning, with Hon Geo. Hillyer on the bench, and during the session, which lasted all day, transacted the following business:

State of Georgia vs. V. A. Gaskill, order dismissing all liens, claims, etc.

Dock Ellen vs. city of Atlanta. Verdict for the city with costs of suit.

E. Lawshe vs. D. B. Ladd, trustee. Order making Mrs. L. E. Ladd party defendant.

Case of Jones vs. Cohen & Selig. On trial at the hour of adjournment.

TO-DAY'S TRIAL CALENDAR.

Muller vs. Kackstein.
Turnipseed vs. McKee, trustee.
Jeffrey vs. Pettell & Carroll.
Owens vs. McKey.
Myberg & Co. vs. Cahn Bros.
Lanfers & Co. vs. Cahn.
Coker vs. Sims.
Coker vs. Mangum.
Coker vs. Thrailkill.

The City Court.

HON RICHARD H. CLARK, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The city court of Atlanta was in session again yesterday with cases in the criminal docket up for trial. One or two cases of an unimportant character were disposed of, after which court adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

Success of a Georgia Lady.

We copy the following complimentary notice of a Georgia lady from the Boston Journal. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Griffin: Newton Centre on Thursday evening enjoyed a rare treat in the concert complimentary to Mrs. Clara L. Johnson, the popular soprano of the First church. Mrs. Johnson's own fame as a sweet singer, together with the fine array of talent announced in the bill, served to bring out a large audience, composed of the best class of the people of Newton, completely filling the large Mason hall. The opening trio "Rest Thee on this Mossy Pillow," was very finely rendered by Mrs. Johnson and Misses Pease and Stewart, and from that to the close of the programme the music-loving and critical audience evinced its satisfaction by the warmth of its applause, several of the numbers being heartily encored. Of Mrs. Johnson's singing, no one could speak except in terms of highest praise. She is a thoroughly conscientious and well trained vocalist, possessing a sympathetic, fresh and well-modulated voice, which shows evidence of careful training; her intonations are clear and correct, while her phrasing and enunciation leave little to be desired. She does credit to the New England conservatory, where she received her education.

Almost young Again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia, and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.—Journal.

Concert.

We acknowledge the reception of an invitation to a concert to be given at Waynesboro on the 19th of this month, for the benefit of Hood's orphans, to be given by Miss Taylor, assisted by her sisters and several young ladies from Edgefield, S. C., and the Pinafore band of Augusta.

When we take into consideration the character of the parties who take part in the concert, in connection with the object, we can but believe there will be a crowded house.

A Plundered Expedition.

LONDON, November 4.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says that Professor Natchigall, the African traveler, residing here, has received a telegram from Malta, stating that Professor Gerhard Rohlf's expedition, sent out by the German African society, having explored Kufaria oasis, was there set upon and plundered. Professor Rohlf was consequently compelled to return to Binghasi, where, it is thought, he hoped to receive help and compensation from the Turkish provincial government.

His Other Wife.

Do you wish to read an intensely exciting story of southern life and scenes? Then send and get No. 52 of the New York Weekly, as it contains the opening chapter of the above mentioned story. The author's diction is graceful, the scenes are magnetic in their force, and there is a rare combination of surprising incidents.

Address all letters to Street & Smith, 29 and 31 Rose street, New York.

The Last Report.

MEMPHIS, November 4.—At a Howard meeting last night John Johnson, treasurer, submitted a report showing that the receipts have been $73,862.92; disbursements $68,476.51; balance on hand, $5,386.41.

School at Cave Spring.

We are gratified to learn that the school of Mr. Palemon J. King of Cave Spring is in a prosperous condition. It is a pleasure to know it, as Mr. King is deserving of a liberal patronage.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Reminiscences of the Battle of Chancellorsville.

RICHMOND, October 30.—The Virginia division of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia had its annual banquet here to-day, General J. A. Early presiding, on which occasion General Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of General R. E. Lee, delivered the annual address, his subject being "Chancellorsville." The address was very lengthy. What makes it important is the fact that the speaker gave the first and until now only published account of the last interview between Lee and Jackson before the latter was killed. After reviewing the battle, and claiming that Hooker had 133,708 available men, while the confederates had only 53,303, he gave an account of the last meeting between Lee and Jackson. The only person now living who heard this conversation between the two confederate leaders is Colonel Marshall, of Baltimore, and he told it to General Fitzhugh Lee, who combats entirely the position taken by northern and southern military writers upon this subject.

General Lee said: "Ah, what an earnest talk Lee and Jackson had on the night of May 1. At sunset they took their seats on a log on the north side of the plank road, and a little distance in the woods. Colonel Marshall, the well-known aide-de-camp of General Lee, was the only other person present, having been ordered to come to the spot for the purpose of writing a letter to Mr. Davis, to be dictated by General Lee. Marshall sat on the end of a fallen tree, within three feet of the two generals, and heard every word that passed between them, and this is what he tells me. Lee and Jackson talked about on that eventful night. Jackson spoke to General Lee about what he had seen and heard during the advance; commented on the promptness with which the enemy had appeared to abandon his movement towards Fredericksburg, when opposed, and the ease with which he had been driven back to Chancellorsville, and concluded by expressing the opinion very decidedly and repeating it more than once that the enemy would recross the Rappahannock before morning.

He said in substance, "by to-morrow morning there will not be any of them this side of the river." General Lee expressed the hope that General Jackson's expectations might be realized, but said he did not look for such a result; that he did not believe the enemy would abandon his attempt so easily, and expressed his conviction that the main body of General Hooker's army was in his front, and that the real move was to be made from this direction and not from Fredericksburg. On this point there was a great difference of opinion among our higher officers, and General Lee was the only one who seemed to have the absolute conviction that the real movement of the federal army was the one he was then meeting. In this belief he never wavered from the first. After telling General Jackson that he hoped his opinion might be proved to be correct, General Lee added, "But, general, we must get ready to attack the enemy if we should find him here to-morrow, and you must make all arrangements to move around his flank." General Lee then took up the map and pointed out to Jackson the general direction of his route by the Furnace and Brook roads.

Some conversation took place as to the importance of endeavoring to conceal the movement from the enemy, and as to the existence of roads further to the enemy's right, by which Jackson might pass so as not to be exposed to observation or attack. The general line of Jackson's route was pointed out, and the necessity of celerity and secresy was enjoined upon him. The conversation was a lengthy one, and at the conclusion of it General Lee said to Jackson that before he moved in the morning, if he should have any doubt as to whether the enemy was still in position he could send a couple of guns to a spot close by and open fire on the enemy's position, which would speedily settle the question. From the spot referred to two of our guns had to be withdrawn that afternoon, as the infantry were suffering from the fire they were drawing from the enemy. General Jackson then withdrew, and General Lee dictated to Colonel Marshall a long letter to President Davis, giving him fully the situation. In it he regretted he would not have the assistance of Pickett's and Hood's divisions, but expressed his confidence in the good judgment that had withdrawn and kept them from him, and closed with the hope that, notwithstanding all our dangers and disadvantages, Providence would bless the efforts which he was sure his brave army would make to deserve success. All this is given in detail, to show the errors writers upon Chancellorsville have fallen into in respect to the origin of Jackson's famous flank movement. In a little pine thicket, close by this conference, General Lee and staff bivouacked that night. During the evening reports reached him from Early that all was quiet along the Rappahannock. Wilcox was ordered back to Banks's ford in consequence of other rumors. Lee's orders had been issued; his plans digested; his trusty lieutenants were to carry them out; the chieftain slept. Hooker at Chancellorsville, one and a half miles away, was, however, awake, for at 1:55 on the morning of the 2d of May, he dispatched to Butterfield to order the pontoon bridges taken up below Fredericksburg and Reynolds's corps to march at once to his headquarters. The morning of May 2, 1863 broke clear. General Lee emerged from the little thicket and stood on its edge at sunrise, erect and soldiery, to see Jackson's troops file by. They had bivouacked on his right, and were now commencing the flank movement. About a half hour after sunrise Jackson himself came riding along. When opposite to General Lee he drew rein and the two conversed for a few moments. Jackson then started forward, pointing in the direction his troops were moving. His face was a little flushed as it was turned back towards General Lee, who nodded approval to what he had said; the sun rose unclouded and brilliant, gilding the hill-tops and penetrating the vapors of the valley, rising as gorgeous as did the sun of Austerlitz, which produced such an impression upon the imagination of Napoleon. It should be remembered by the people of the south, for its rays fell upon the last meeting in this world of Lee and Jackson."

PERSONAL MENTION.

—H. H. Cary and J. H. Fannin, of LaGrange, are in the city.

—J. G. Doughtry, of Indian Spring, was in the city yesterday.

—D. F. C. Timmons, of Monroe, is visiting Atlanta.

—R. S. McFarlin, of Rome, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—T. Bowman, of Elberton, is visiting Atlanta.

—C. A. Nutting and J. P. Hough, of Macon, are in the city.

—Pearce Horne, of Whitfield county, was in the city Monday.

—John R. Sims and wife and Judge James S. Boynton, of Griffin, are visiting Atlanta.

—E. W. Cole, of Nashville, and W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, prominent railroad magnates, are visiting Atlanta.

—O. T. Rogers, W. D. Elliott and J. E. Lattimer, of Covington, were in the city yesterday.

—Captain Henry Jackson has returned from New York with his family, where they enjoyed a very pleasant sojourn of several weeks.

—E. J. Heard and lady, D. M. Sloan and lady, D. M. Sloan, Jr., and E. W. Satterwhite, of Norcross, were in the city Sunday.

—Lieutenant Davis, of the Thirteenth United States infantry, who returned to Atlanta recently from Creedmoor, is seriously ill at the camp of the Thirteenth with an attack of diphtheria.

—Mr. W. C. Smith was elected president of the Aleiphronian society last Friday. Mr. Smith is well acquainted with parliamentary tactics and will make a good president.

—John Cunningham, of Savannah, formerly of the firm of Claghorn & Cunningham, but now connected with the house of Cunningham & Hews, was in the city yesterday. Maj. Cunningham and his family have removed to Decatur to live.

—Colonel Robert A. Crawford, formerly of Cartersville, announces himself for General Grant for president. He says with Grant for president and Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, for vice-president, he will have a ticket he can elect.

The National Health.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—With the view of reporting to congress at its next session the plan for a national public health organization, as required by the act establishing the national board of health, a circular was issued by the board to-day requesting sanitarians generally, and all others interested in the subject, to communicate their views to the board, and inviting the state and local boards of health to be present at the conference of the American public health association, to be held in Nashville November 18th.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—The steamer Teutonia from Liverpool, brought two hundred farmer emigrants for Texas, who will invest from one hundred to five thousand dollars each.

NOW READY.

HIS OTHER WIFE!

A MOST

Entrancing Dramatic Story,

By ROSE ASHLEIGH,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA,)

AUTHOR of "THE WIDOW'S WAGER"

IS NOW READY IN No. 52 OF THE

New York Weekly
New York Weekly
New York Weekly

HIS OTHER WIFE.

An Intensely Exciting Story

OF

Southern Life and Southern Scenes.

Its powerful and artistic situations are devised with an ingenuity that is both marvelous and charming. The reader knows not which to praise most, the graceful elegance of the author's diction, the magnetic force of the passionate scenes or the naturalness that pervades the

Deeply Interesting Plot,

and the rare combination of surprising incidents, leading to its solution.

The action is brisk, exciting, and intensely dramatic; the conversations are spirited, brilliant, liberally sprinkled with gems of philosophy, and as terse and compact as the dialogue of a play by Bulwer—whose graceful style, by the way, ROSE ASHLEIGH seems to have made her model.

It will be found impossible to resist the fascination of

This Superb Work of Fiction

after the reader has scanned the opening instalment as far as the extremely interesting point, where

A Happy Honeymoon

is rudely ended by an appalling apparition,

A Spectre of the Past.

This is the unexpected and startling appearance of a dark robed figure, who astounds the happy couple by proclaiming a prior right to the bridegroom, as

His Other Wife

The imaginative reader can fancy the strange complications likely to ensue when the youthful bride fully comprehends the duplicity and treachery of the man she has sworn to love, and who now stands aghast before

His Other Wife

Let no one neglect to read the opening chapters of this GRAND STORY, which is now ready in No. 52 of the

New York Weekly

Every News Agent sells the NEW YORK WEEKLY. Price SIX CENTS. Sent to any address in the United States (postage free) three months for seventy-five cents; four months, one dollar; six months, $1.50; one year, three dollars.

Specimen copies sent free. Address all letters to

STREET & SMITH,

29 and 31 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK.

7 nov4—30 &wkv1t top col nxt read mat

WILCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO.

THE "New Automatic" OR "NO TENSION" Silent Sewing Machine

No other Company being able to produce an "Automatic" Sewing Machine, or anything approaching it in real merit, attempts are made to secure the trade by low prices, and thus palm off old patents under the name of "New," "Improved," "Light-Running," &c.

Besides being by far the Lightest Running, is in all essential respects entirely different from any other in the world, all others having Tension, and Bobbin or Shuttle.

Having no authorized agent in this vicinity, and as we cannot give full particulars in an advertisement, we solicit DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE from all persons owning or about to purchase a Sewing Machine, and will carefully and promptly reply to all communications.

SAFETY TO HEALTH AND PERFECTION OF WORK ENSURED TO ALL.

Address,

WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 658 Broadway, New York.

148 oct7—d2t-wlow wed sat

HIGHEST AWARDS!

—TO—

Wheeler & Wilson.

NORTH GEORGIA FAIR,

October 28th,

For the Best Sewing Machine for Family Use, to

WHEELER & WILSON'S

New Number Eight.

For the Best Sewing Machine for Manufacturing, to

Wheeler & Wilson's

No. 6 CYLINDER MACHINE

For the Latest and Best Improvement in Sewing Machines and attachments, to

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Low Bed No. 6 Machine with Seam Trimmer Attached.

WHEELER & WILSON

Lead the World

—IN—

SEWING MACHINES.

Office, 71 Whitehall St.,

ATLANTA, GA.

641 oct29—d1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trade for a note given by me to Henry Irby, of Fulton county, Georgia, now deceased for ten thousand dollars said note dated May 7th, 1877, and due January 1, 1879, upon which is indorsed a credit of five thousand dollars and all interest due to January 1, 1879, leaving a balance of $5,000 to be due by agreement January 1, 1880, with its interest. The consideration for which said note was given has failed and I shall not pay the same.

A. G. JENNINGS,
per J. B. ESTES & SON,
Attorneys at Law,
Gainesville, Ga.

October 28, 1879.

000 oct29—dst oct29 nov2 5 com col

H. CASTLEMAN,

STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House.

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.

Atlanta Bonds.

125 sep dtf head fincol

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 4, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm. We quote as follows:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........¼ off | Selling..........par

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	100	Atlanta W't'r 7s	103@105
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	104@105
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 8s	108@111
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@
Georgia 8s L. T.	116@112	Augusta City 7s	101@102
So. Car. valid 6s	75@80	Sav. City 5s, new	69@71
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	70@73
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Columbus City	68@
		Ga. R. R. 7s	106@
		Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
		Central R. R. 7s	107@110
Montg'y & W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@107
Atlanta City	98@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	81@83	South Wes R. R.	101@103
Central R. R.	70@71	Atlanta str't RR	95@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109		

By Telegraph.

LONDON, November 4.—1:00 p. m.—Consols 97 11-16; Erie 42½.

PARIS, November 4—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 81f. 15c.

BERLIN, November 4—Specie increase 3,481,000 marks.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 4, 1879.

On account of the elections to-day the New York cotton exchange has been closed.

There is nothing new in the local cotton market to day. Spots are steady, and yesterday's prices are quotable to day: Good middlings 10⅞@10⅜c; middlings 10½@10⅝c; low middlings 10c; strict ordinary 9¼@9⅜c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	423
Air Line Railroad	260
Georgia Railroad	242
Central Railroad	155
Western and Atlantic Railroad	209
West Point Railroad	192
Total	1,481
Receipts previously	39,182
Total	40,663
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	40,912

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	750
Shipments previously	30,512
Total	31,262
Stock on hand	9,650

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	1,481
Receipts same day last year	825
Showing an increase of	656
Receipts since September 1, 1879	40,663
Receipts same time 1878	36,774
Showing an increase of	3,889

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	31,262
Shipments for same time last year	29,430
Showing an increase of	1,832

LIVERPOOL, November 4—The Manchester market yesterday was strong, producers asking higher. The demand for India and China cotton is not large, but sufficient to sustain prices. The home demand continues small, though actively increasing.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 4—1:30 p. m.—Cotton in good demand; middling uplands 6 11-16; middling Orleans 6 13-16; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 11,000; American 10,000; futures quiet but steady; uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 13-32; November and December delivery 6¾; December and January delivery 6 7-32@6½; January and February 6½; February and March delivery 6¼; March and April delivery 6 9-32@6 5-16; April and May delivery 6 11-32@6⅜; May and June delivery 6⅝@6 7-16; June and July delivery 6½. Manchester market quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, November 4, 5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,200 bales; uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 7-16; May and June delivery 6 13-32; futures steady.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 4, 1879.

CHICAGO, November 4.—There was no session of the board to-day. On the curb-stone wheat sold about ½c lower, $1.14½ being bid for December. Corn was ½c lower; 41½ bid for May. Provisions steady.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Flour—Steady: we quote fancy $8.00; extra family $7.50; family $7.00. Wheat—We have no report from the Chicago market to day. The local wheat market is about bare of stock. Occasionally a few car-loads are brought here by brokers, but with this exception receipts are very small. Millers are paying the following prices for Tennessee wheat: Tennessee choice $1.40@$1.50; lower grades $1.30@$1.40. Corn—Dull. Bread corn is in fair demand. Our stock of corn is small. We quote white 70@72c; yellow 68@70c. Oats—In fair demand; stocks are not large. We quote 55@57c for seed. Meal—In demand at 72@75c. Grits—$4.25.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Flour more active and unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $4.75@$5.25; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.25; City Mills superfine $4.75@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $6.75@$7.00; Rio brands $7.25@$7.50 stapes family $8.00. Wheat, southern dull and lower; western dull; southern red $1.25@$1.30; amber $1.35@$1.40; No. 1 Maryland no bid; No. 2 western winter red spot and November $1.3; December $1.33½@$1.34¾. Corn, southern steady; western dull; southern white and yellow 58@58. Oats steady; southern 43@45; Pennsylvania 42@43; western white 42@43; western mixed 41@41. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $15.00@$16.00.

ST. LOUIS, November 4—Flour quiet; double extra fall $5.15@$5.35; treble extra fall $5.45@$5.60; family $5.85@$5.90; choice to fancy $6.00@$6.60. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.24@$1.24¾ cash; $1.24@$1.24¾ December; $1.31½@$1.32 January; $1.32½@$1.33¾ February; No. 3 do. $1.11½@$1.12¼. Corn dull; 35¼@35½ cash November and during year. 35¼@35½ December. Oats quiet; 26¼@26½ cash; 26@26¼ December.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—Flour steady; family $5.15@$5.50; A No. 1 $6.00@6.75; fancy $6.50@$7.00. Wheat dull; red, amber and white $1.20@$1.25. Corn quiet; old white 50; old mixed 48. Oats quiet and steady; white 34; mixed 33.

CINCINNATI, November 4. Flour dull but firm; family $6.00. Wheat dull and nominal at $1.16@$1.29. Corn dull and drooping; 44@45 for new mixed; ear 45@47. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 33@34.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4—Corn quiet and weak; mixed 61; yellow 62; white 65. Oats dull and lower; prime 37@38; choice 39. Corn meal dull and lower at $2.60@$2.70.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Lime—We quote: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 40c; less than car-loads 50c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$5.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Leather—Market firm and fairly active. The late advance in G. D. hemlock sole is fully maintained. The shoe trade is steady. We quote hemlock sole, good, 27@28c; hemlock G. D. 25@26c; good white oak sole 37@40c; Georgia upper 35@40c; harness leather 35@38c.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Paper—Market very active. We quote: Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ℔ lb; No. 2 7c ℔ lb; No. 3 6c ℔ lb; wrapping 4½ ℔ lb; straw 2½ ℔ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6½@7; for wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@22c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M. less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Hides—Unchanged. Stocks and receipts light. The following prices are quoted to day: Dry flint 11@12; dry salt 11@12; wet salted 7½@8.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Wool—The local wool market is bare. We quote washed 30@33c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kanawah $1.15; Holston $1.45.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Hay—Active; choice Timothy $1.25@$1.35; choice mixed $1.15@$1.20; prime mixed $1.05.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Iron Ties—In demand. We quote pieced $1.87½@$1.90; whole $2.05.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Bagging—Market firm and higher. 2¼ lbs 12½c; 2 lbs 11½c; 1¾ lbs 11c.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5c is the market value.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Peas—None of any consequence now on the market.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Wheat Bran—In good demand at $1.00@$1.10.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Rye—Dull at 85@90c.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Market firm and active. Coffee—In demand; Rio 17½@21½; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Are firm; old government Java 32@37; best Rio 23; choice 21½@22. Sugars—Market unchanged; A sugar 10¾@10⅞; granulated 11@11¼; cut loaf 11¾@12; powdered 11¾@12; white extra C 10; yellow C 9¼. New Orleans not in the market. Molasses—hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c; New Orleans choice 50c; do. prime 45c; do. good 42½; reboiled 45@70; refined 40@50. Teas—Active; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; Imperial and Gunpowder 30@90; Young Hyson 35@75. English Breakfast 30@65. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice best sifted. 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 68; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 34@45; fine 35@30. Crackers—Are firm as follows: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½c; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. The candy trade is good, and of late large sales are of daily occurrence. We quote stick candy 12½c and firm. Mackerel—In good demand at given prices; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12c per ℔ Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Soda—kegs 7c; boxes 5½c. Rice—In good demand at quotations; fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4—Sugar firmer; common to good common 6@6½; fair to fully fair 7@7½; prime to choice 7⅝@8¼; yellow clarified 8¼. Molasses easier; common 32@33; centrifugal 30@40; fair 40@43; prime to choice 45@50. Rice active and firm, Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¾@7½.

BALTIMORE, November 4—Coffee steady; Rio in cargoes 15½@17¼. Sugar strong; A soft 9¾@10¼.

CINCINNATI, November 4—Sugar stronger; hards 10¾@11.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, November 4—There is no particular change in the local provision market to-day. Clear rib sides are in good demand and but very little abatement is noticed in the amount of sales within the past few weeks; clear rib sides 7c; pork strips 6¾c. Bacon—Market steady at quotations; sugar-cured hams 10½@10¾; sides 8½; shoulders 5¾; plain shoulders none; breakfast bacon 8@8¾. Lard—Is steady as follows: tierces, leaf, 8½; refined 8c; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9½c.

CINCINNATI, November 4—Pork dull; jobbing at $11.00. Lard in fair demand and firm; steam 6.20@6.25. Bulk meats in fair demand and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders 4; short ribs 8½; short clear 8½. Green meats inactive; shoulders 3½@3¾; sides 5.10; hams 6½@7.

LOUISVILLE, November 4—Provisions firm; very little meat ready for shipment. Pork $11.00. Lard firm; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; kegs 8½. Bulk meats, none in market. Bacon steady; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 8½@8⅞ for loose. Sugar cured hams 9@10½.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Provisions easier without quotable change. Mess pork $11.50. Bulk meats loose; shoulders and clear rib sides, no car lots here; packed, shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 8¼. Bacon, shoulders 5; clear rib sides 8¾. hams 10@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7¾.

ST. LOUIS, November 4—Pork easier at 10.25 cash; 10.25@10.27½ January. Bulk meats quiet; boxed lots 2.50@3.00. Dry meat 3.70, 5.5 and 5.65 for shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides. Bacon nothing doing. Lard quiet; 6.30 asked; 6.25 bid.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4—Bacon dull and lower, shoulders 4½@4¾; clear ribs 8, clear sides 8¼.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Eggs—Stocks moderate with a good demand at 18@20c. Butter—choice in active demand at 22@25c medium grades steady at 18@20c; common but er is scarce. Poultry Stocks are light; we quote hens 22@25c; large chickens 18@23; small sizes range from 13@17c. Sweet Potatoes—Are scarce and in active request at 40@45c per bushel. Irish potatoes—A large stock of eastern and Tennessee is now on market and prices range from $1.50@$4.00 per barrel. Dried Fruits—Receipts small. We quote as follows: peeled peaches 10@11c; unpeeled 3¾@4c. Wax—Is very dull at 18c. Onions—In good demand; choice eastern $4.25; Tennessee $2.75 per barrel. Cabbage—A full stock is now in the hands of dealers, and the market is very inactive at 1½c. Feathers—Very scarce; choice white geese, new, 45@55c; prime 40@45c; common are very dull at 30@40c. Cheese—Market active; choice cream 12½@14c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Market firm and steady. We quote as follows: Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50. St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.00; gin domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50. Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4—Whisky dull; western rectified $1.05@$1.10.

CINCINNATI, November 4—Whisky in fair demand at $1.07.

BALTIMORE, November 4—Whisky firm at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, November 4—Whisky steady at $1.09.

LOUISVILLE, November 4—Whisky easier at $1.09.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, November 4. Our merchants report a very fair trade with prices fully sustained. Brown shirtings are in better demand than a few weeks ago. We quote the market as follows:

Prints, new designs	6½@7
Prints, past designs	5½@6
Fine brown shirting	8
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
7-8 " "	6
4-4 " sheeting	7
" drills	7
¾ bleached	4½@5
7-8 "	5½@9
4-4 "	8½@9
8-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@7½
southern cotton plaids and stripes	10@10
Cambrics, sharp	6½@7
Ticks, mattress	6@10
" Feather	13@18½
Yarns	85c

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, November 4.—The market is firm and fairly active. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 12@15c. Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@8½c; alum 5@6c; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45; flour sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 45@50; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 25@35; opium, gum, $6.00; quinine $3.25@$3.50; calomel 90c@$1.25; blue mass 75c; morphine $4.50; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 85; boiled 90; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; tanner's oil 45@70; lubricating oil 15@40; turpentine 32@35. White lead 8½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75c@$1.00 doz; glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.60; 12x18 $8.00; discount 50@60 per cent; quicksilver 50@60; shellac 35@45.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 4.—Market active. Apples—Northern are scarce and in demand at prices ranging from $4.00@$4.50; Georgia apples are in fair request at $1.50@$2.00. Oranges—Lemons—In fair demand at $6@6.50. Oranges—$2.00@2.50 per 100. Pineapples—None here. Bananas—None on market. Cocoanuts 6@6½. Figs—12½@17c. New raisins per box $3.75; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 85c. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—per bushel box $3.00; per gallon 60c. California Pears—$4.00 per box. Citron—42c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—15c. Brazil—10@12c. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 7½; North Carolina 7½@8. Virginia 8; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ℔ bushel.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, November 4.—The tone of the market is firm with stocks complete. We quote: very common grades 35@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Catt out $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Le therwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 42c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted 55c; other brands and grades 40@55c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c. Lorillard's snuff 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross. Railroad Mills snuff 50c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 4—Business is at a standstill and the past week has been the dullest of the season. There is no decline in prices and all goods are held firm. We quote as follows: Horse shoes $5.00; mule $6.00. Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Hames $4.25@$9.00. Trace-chains 45@60; good demand. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Axes $6.50@$9.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 14@17. Sweed iron 4½ rate. Plow steel 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 4½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $3.90. Powder rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.75.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 4.—The cattle market is active. Choice Tennessee 3c common 1½@2c; Georgia raised 1¼@2c. Spring lambs are in demand and scarce. Sheep active at 3c for choice. But few hogs now on the market. There is a good demand at 3½@4c.

CINCINNATI, November 4—Hogs quiet; common 2.80@3.35; light 3.40@3.65; packing 3.50; butchers $3.75@$3.90; receipts 6,500; shipments 142.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, November 3—Market active. We quote as follows: All undressed lumber $12.00 per M. Flooring dried, dressed, tongued and grooved $16.00@$17.00 per M. Weather-boarding, dressed and edged, $15.00 per M; dressed on one side $14.00@$15.00. Shingles, 4-inch, all heart, $3.50; shingles No. 2 $2.50.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, November 4—Market steady. Irish potatoes 35c. Sweet Potatoes—Market supplied at 30c per peck; Tomatoes 5c per quart; Okra 5c per quart; Eggplant 5c each; Green Corn none; Beets 5c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Carrots 5c per bunch; Onions 7½@10c per quart; Cabbage 10@30c per head. Poultry—15@35c. Eggs 20c.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

C. R. R. & BANKING CO. OF GA.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 1, 1879.

THE FOLLOWING ATLANTA CONSIGNMENTS are unclaimed, and if not called for within thirty days will be sold for charges due November 8th, 1879, to the highest bidder, at the Auction House of W. C. Morris & Co.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

J. H. Anderson & Co., 1 box Machinery.
R. J. Butler, care Geo. Lowe, ½ barrel syrup.
A. N. Do..., 1 box Furniture.
J. Gillespie, 1 box Merchandise.
Hart & Co., 1 box Merchandise.
J. R. King, 2 bundles fancy Pickets.
E. D. Wall, 1 bundle rows and rods.
Eva Washington, 1 chest of Tools.
E. M. & W. M. Vendetton, 1 bdle empty sacks
E. T. P. line, 8 Egg Cases.
No marks—1 bundle Bedding, 1 Trunk, 1 Wheel, 1 box Baggage.

R. SCHMIDT, Agent.

367 oct15—d1aw1m

LAW CARDS.

ALEXANDER R. JONES, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Office in Grant Building, CORNER MARIETTA AND BROAD STREETS, Entrance No. 8 N. Broad. ATLANTA, GA. Will practice in Atlanta Circuit and elsewhere by agreement. Prompt attention given to all business. All money collected immediately forwarded. 18 oct3 d1m

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW EATONTON, GEORGIA. 449 sep27 d6m

H. K. MC CAY. BENJ. F. ABBOTT.
McCAY & ABBOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS. ½ Whitehall street—Rooms Nos. 17 and 18. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. 38 sept d3m

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.
HILLYER & HARRIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Over No. 10 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA. Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sept 1879—d6m

CALVIN GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW MADISON, GEORGIA. Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. 590 aug '79 d1y 54 Whitehall street.

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 230 apr8 '79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 366 dec14 1878—d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment. O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS. 198 nov10, 1878 d1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY, LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C. Office 49 Peachtree street. Residence 288 Peachtree street. 81 may18 d6m

Sale of Iron Furnace AND OTHER PROPERTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE RENDERED in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, on the 15th day of October, 1879, in the case of James C. Warner and William Morrow vs. The Rising Fawn Iron Company, James W. Cureton, Conrad N. Jordan, Samuel M. Schafer, Theodore G. Montague, Nathalie Jarvis, Charles R. Gill, The First National Bank of Chattanooga, Maria Wright, John M. King, R. E. Prim, Robert M. Jarvis, A. S. Jarvis, trustees, etc., John Middleton, Samuel M. Schafer, trustee, etc., Henry A. Polham, trustee and John M. King trustee, we, as Special Commissioners will sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, at the Court house door (City Hall) in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the second day of December, 1879, the following described property, to wit: All the property, real and personal, in the State of Georgia of The Rising Fawn Iron Company, consisting of all those certain lots, parcels and pieces of land lying and being in Dade county, in said state known as lots number two hundred and eleven, two hundred and twelve, sixty-eight, seventy-seven, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and forty-three, seventy-five, seventy-eight, one hundred and six, one hundred and ten, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and seven, two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and eighty-six, all in the eleventh district and 4th section of said county of Dade; only the coal and iron ore on lot No. 1?7 being conveyed; said lands being the same conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by the Roan Iron company by deed dated 24th day of November, 1871.

And also lot number one hundred and forty-four, and one hundred and ten acres, more or less, of lot number two hundred and fifty-two, being all of said lot except fifty acres out of the southeast corner of said lot, all in same district and section.

Also, thirty acres more or less, out of the northeast corner of lot number eighty-two, in the 18th district and 4th section of Dade county, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of C. C. Quin's spring branch at an ash tree marked with a cross near a box elder marked with a letter A near the east bank of Lookout Creek, running east to the east boundary line of said lot number 82; then north on the east boundary line of said lot to the northeast corner of said lot, thence west with the north boundary line of said lot to the east bank of said creek, thence running up southerly the meanders of said creek to the beginning.

Also all the iron ore with the privilege of removing and working the same in and upon the following lots and parts of lots to-wit: Number eighty-two and that part of lot number eighty-three lying southeast of Lookout creek all the iron ore on lot number ninety-one and ninety-two, except about 40 acres on the east side of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad sold by C. C. Gwynn to Haselhurst said last named lots 82, 83, 91 and 92 being in the 18th district and 4th section of Dade county.

Also all the iron ore on the following lots with the privilege of removing and working the same, lying in the 11th district of said county to-wit: part of lot number 252, being about 50 acres out of the southeast corner of said lot and on about 80 acres in the same more or less of lot number 251, bounded as follows to-wit; commencing at a pine oak marked with a cross at the southeast corner of the lot running thence westwardly through said lot to a pine tree marked with a cross on the west boundary line of said lot, thence north to the northwest corner of said lot, thence east with the northern boundary line to the northeast corner of said lot thence south with the east boundary to a hickory tree on the top of the ridge, then south to the beginning; said lots and the mining interests being the same conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by A. B. Hannah by deed dated 8th February, 1872.

And also lots number one hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and seventeen and the undivided half of lot number two hundred and sixteen in the 11th district and 4th section of Dade county, being the same lots conveyed to said W. S. Wright and others by Larkin Payne by deed dated 24th January, 1872.

And also lots number one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and eighty two; all in the 11th district and 4th section, being the same lots conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by Larkin Payne by deed dated 22d of November, 1872.

Also lots number two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and eighteen and the undivided half of lot number two hundred and sixteen, all in the 11th district of said county, and the right-of-way for a railroad or tramway 60 feet wide through lots number eighty and eighty-one in the same district and section, being the same lots and parts of lots conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by two separate deeds therefor, one made by H. H. Havra, guardian; and the others by R. H. Tatum.

Also lot number one hundred and seventy four in the 11th district and fourth section of said Dade county.

Also lot number one hundred and forty-one in same district.

Also lot number one hundred and three in same district, except ten acres off the east side, being the same land sold by Rufus S. Keith to W. S. Wright and others by deed dated May 25th, 1874.

Also lot number one hundred and two (102) sold by E. W. Forster to W. S. Wright and others by deed dated May 26th, 1874.

Also lot number one hundred and four (104), granted to A. B. Hannah, sold to W. S. Wright and others by W. Y. Wilson by deed dated August 1st, 1874.

Also all the coal and iron interest in lot number one hundred and fifty-two (152) in 11th district and 4th section, sold to W. S. Wright and others by Green O. Powell by deed dated May 25th, 1874, together with all the improvements, railroad rights members and appurtenances to said lands belonging; and also all the furnaces, machinery, fixtures, engines, property of every kind used in the manufacture of iron on said premises.

And also all the personal property of every kind in the hands of the receiver (except iron) at the date of the sale. All of which more fully appears by reference to a mortgage made on the sixth day of March, 1876, by the Rising Fawn Iron company to Conrad N. Jordan, Samuel M. Schafer and T. G. Montague as trustees, which is of record in Dade county, Georgia.

The liens declared in said decree in favor of the first mortgage bondholders are superior to the liens in favor of the second mortgage bondholders and are as follows:

James C. Warner and William Morrow	$112,203.88
Charles R. Gill	4,064.50
Nathalie Jarvis	12,834.2
John M. King	1,239.00
R. E. Prim	1,265.69
Robert M. Jarvis	16,742.78
First National Bank of Chattanooga	1,2?9.00
T. J. Montague	3,717.00
Maria Wright	1,35?.00
A. S. Jarvis, trustee for W. S. Mason	6,27?.63

The liens declared in said decree in favor of the second mortgage bondholders are as follows:

Maria Wright	$2,?9.874
John Middleton	1?7,223.00
A. S. Jarvis, trustee	52,350.19

The other liens declared in said decree are superior to that in favor of the first mortgage, and are as follows:

James C. Warner and William Morrow	$1,932.35
James W. Cureton	21.00

The interest on the above debts from October 1st, 1879, to the day of sale is not embraced in the above sums.

The terms of said sale to be cash, but the purchaser after paying in three thousand dollars, may discharge his bid by paying in any of the liens above mentioned, provided the property sells for enough to pay them all, and if it does not pay them all, then by paying them in according to their priorities pro rata.

This, October 23, 1879.

H. K. McCAY,
JOHN L. HOPKINS,
Special Commissioners.

532 oct24—d30days

PEPTONE!

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

421 june26 d6m

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

A. D. ADAIR. G. B. ADAIR.

ADAIR & BRO.,

Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants,

Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano,

27 W. ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business. 545 oct24—d1m

THE MARKHAM HOUSE.

HUFF & BROWN,

AT THE

MARKHAM!

With an unbounded confidence in the great future of Atlanta, and a warm admiration for the enterprise and progressive spirit of her people, we have this day taken a long lease on the

MARKHAM HOUSE,

and by a large expenditure of money and a liberal management generally, we propose to make it in every respect a first-class Hotel.

W. A. HUFF,
of Macon, Georgia,

PHIL. F. BROWN,
of Blue Ridge Springs, Virginia.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 18th, 1879. 413 oct18—dtf

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLAYTON R. WOODS. SAMUEL A. WOODS.

WOODS & CO.,

Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants.

Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.

82 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business. 481 aug24 d3m

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.

STEAM ENGINES Seeds.

We offer newest improvements in STEAM ENGINES, either Traction or Common, Portable or Stationary. SEED WHEAT—We have the finest DALLAS RUST PROOF, GOLDEN STRAW, WHITE, Etc. Also, RUST PROOF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, GRASS AND LAWNS. Send for Prices.

Mark W. Johnson & Co.

FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA

000 aug27 dtf

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturers of the Unrivalled IMPROVED

COLUMBIA COOK

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S FAVORITE

Combining all Improvements of Value, And Perfect in Operation.

ALSO A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

HEATING STOVES

For sale by Hunnicutt & Bellingrath

Cor. Peach-Tree and Walton Sts., ATLANTA, Ga.

319 aug17 d26t sat wed

SPOOL COTTON

ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.

GEORGE A. CLARK.

SOLE AGENT,

400 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to deceive the eye; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on

WHITE SPOOLS.

The Black is the most perfect

JET BLACK

ever produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the

NEW ANILINE PROCESS

rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dress makers everywhere use them instead of sewing silk.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at Paris 1878, for "great strength" and "general excellence," being the highest award given for spool cotton.

We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others.

To be had at wholesale at

MOORE, MARSH & CO.'S,
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.'S,

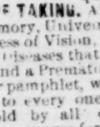
And at retail at the Popular Dry Goods House of

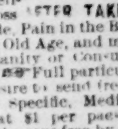
AUSTELL & MANGUM.

256 oct1—d1m

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK English Remedy,





An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. [84 oct11—d&wy

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 KELLY'S BLOCK BAY STREET,

SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS FOR JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.

BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. 6 sep5 d&w1m

The Windsor,

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

I HAVE RENEWED MY LEASE FOR THE above Hotel, and after having it thoroughly cleaned and painted, will open it to the traveling public on the

FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT.

Fronting on the City Park, with a Southern and Eastern frontage of over two hundred feet, with broad verandahs, within two blocks of the Rail Road Depots and steamboat Landings makes THE WINDSOR the most desirable Hotel in Jacksonville for families and transient boarders. No expense will be spared to render the Windsor the best Hotel in Florida at reasonable rates.

W. M. NICHOLLS, Proprietor.

000 oct2 dtf

5 and 10c COUNTERS!

TO THE TRADE: THE LIVE BUSINESS men of the day are starting these counters. We are the Originators and Headquarters! We have the only two EXCLUSIVE 5 and 10c Jobbing Houses in the United States. Send for Catalogue and particulars.

BUTLER BROS.

200 & 202 Randolph Street, CHICAGO,
26 & 28 Chauncy St., BOSTON.

510 sep28 d3m sun wed fri

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 4, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, October 5, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 05 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 10 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	9 15 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 42 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 45 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 32 p m
Leaves Columbus	12 55 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 08 p m
Leaves Macon	7 25 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Gen. Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt.

W. G. RAOUL,
Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt.

000 oct18 dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., October 6, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated.

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	6 05 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 11 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	4 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 0 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily—Except Sundays.)

Lv'e Atlanta	5 05 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 40 a m
Ar. Covington	7 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily except Sundays.)

L'e Atlanta	12 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m.
A've Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 2 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta.

Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE. TO ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co.'s R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims prompt ly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with S. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agt

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 11-16d; in New York at —— Atlanta at 10¼@10½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northerly winds shifting to east and south, clear or fair weather, a slight rise followed by slowly falling barometer, and during Wednesday slowly rising temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 4, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND Direction.	WIND Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.36	43	51	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	[illegible] 46	38	8	......	Calm	.00	Clear.
Cordeans	30 1	[illegible]	63	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	[illegible] 17	68	74	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	[illegible] 1	70	85	S. E.	Fresh	.10	Cloudy.
Key West	30.18	73	72	N. E.	Brisk	[illegible]	Clear.
Mobile	[illegible] 3	51	79	N.	Gent	.0	Fair.
Montgom'r	[illegible]	46	54	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.30	57	63	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Hazy.
Pensacola	[illegible]	51	6[illegible]	N	Fresh	00	Fair.
Savannah	30.42	[illegible]	52	N.	Fresh	.0	Fresh.

[illegible] per cent. of the complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND. Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 4, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND Direction.	WIND Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a	30.39	30	78	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11 "	30.37	43	43	N. E.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.31	46	39	N. E.	Gentle	.0	Clear.
2:31	30.30	48	36	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	3[illegible]	45	3[illegible]	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.36	43	51	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar......30.350 Maximum ther.... .50
Mean daily ther.... 41.7 Minimum ther. ... 30
Mean daily humid. 53.3 Total rainfall....... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "**DOMESTIC**" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 4 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
[illegible] d1

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES BEERMAN as a candidate for Aldermen at large. 45 oct19 td

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD.

J. A. ANDERSON is a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward, at the ensuing city election. 5 5 oct22—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—SECOND WARD.

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of JOHN BERKELE as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 31 oct23—dtd

SAM W. SMALL will be a candidate for Council to represent the Second Ward. 488 oct21—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—THIRD WARD.

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of THOS. J. BUCHANAN as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. 530 oct23—dtd

I announce myself a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. October 23, 1879. C. Q. ADAMSON. 6[illegible] oct26—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—FOURTH WARD.

For Councilman from the Fourth Ward—C. K. MADDOX. 40 oct 8—dtd

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Please announce the name of THOMAS J. BOYD as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward, at the ensuing election. 431 oct19td

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.

The friends of PAT LYNCH announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 507 oct 2—dtd

The friends of L. C. JONES, agent Western and Atlantic railroad, announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 543 oct24—dtd

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 5 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—A. H. Gray, of Catoosa, was in the city yesterday viewing the circus.

—W. M. Read, of Augusta, is on a visit to the city.

—Claude Estes, of the Gainesville bar, is visiting Atlanta.

—Rev. Clement A. Evans, of Rome, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Children's spring heel shoes, kid and pebble, 4 to 10½, at G. H. & A. W. Force's.

—Charles D. McGuffey and E. A. James, of Chattanooga, are visiting the city.

—R. G. Fleming, of Augusta, is in the city on a short visit.

—Ladies', misses' and children's button, side and front lace shoes, all styles and prices, at Force's.

—Ex-Governor J. M. Smith, railroad commissioner of Georgia, is in the city on a visit.

—George C. Connie, agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad at Chattanooga, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Charles L. Schlatter, superintendent of the Brunswick and Albany railroad, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Gents, boys and youths can get the most stylish, durable and best gaiters and button shoes at Force's, 33 Whitehall street.

—G. H. & A. W. Force did not receive at the late fair a complimentary medal, but five medals for superiority and beauty of shoes and slippers.

—W. A. Brown, of Atlanta, owner of the celebrated race horses Ben Hill and Round Dance, left yesterday on a visit to Macon for the purpose of taking a glimpse at his stable of flyers, which will for the present enjoy the fine grass at Central city park.

—There are only two silver-ware establishments in the world equal to that of G. H. Miller, 39 Whitehall street. One is the Meriden Company of New York, and the other that of the Elkingtons in England.

—Bilious persons should avoid the use of coffee, and nervous persons the use of tea. An agreeable and healthful substitute is found in Cocoa. Walter Baker & Co's Chocolate and Cocoa preparations are highly recommended by the medical faculty, and are sold by all grocers.

A Letter from Paul H. Hayne in Reference to a Newspaper Paragraph.

COPSE HILL, October 30.—Editor Evening News: A paragraph has recently been going the rounds of the press to the effect that "Mr. Paul H. Hayne had publicly expressed himself, while at the north, as so disheartened by the general lack of literary culture and encouragement in his own section, that he had determined henceforth to settle permanently in some northern literary center."

An idea conveyed more or less subtly in this paragraph (which, by the way, has been ingeniously Protean, employing many modes of expression), would seem to imply that I had taken occasion specially to abuse my own people, as it were, behind their backs, and in the presence of indifferent, or absolutely hostile hearers.

Now, after almost thirty years of literary labor, devoted to productions distinctly southern in tone, sentiment and motive, imputations against me of the nature designated are, to say the least, somewhat humiliating.

At all events, they are untrue, unauthorized and untenable. If I have been traveling north for some months past it has been in search of health, not of new a home; in search of health, shattered by long continued and arduous work, much of it undertaken to vindicate the fame and illustrate the intellectual claims of that very section which it is now assumed I am so ready to depreciate and abandon.

If ever I have uttered anything touching the lukewarmness of the south (even in the days of her greatest prosperity) towards her literary children, the melancholy truth has been embodied in southern journals, frankly, openly, fearlessly, over my own proper signature, and not bruited with treacherous or embittered breath for the delectation of the alien.

Finally, let me observe, that while deeply grateful to my friends and literary brothers of the north for a courtesy, kindness and consideration never to be forgotten, I still return to my Georgia home, not in discontent and repining, but glad to hear once more the music of the southland pines that have breathed "strangest and sweet thoughts" into my ear while living, and will murmur, I trust, over my grave.

PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED NOV. 4, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hon. James Jackson and Logan E. Bleckley Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Graves vs. The State. Murder, from Newton.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of murder, and on his trial therefor was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in the commission of an unlawful act. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds, because the jury while in the room considering their verdict, procured a copy of the code of 1873 and had it in their room while deliberating on the case. Second, because the verdict is contrary to law, and without evidence to support it, which motion was overruled, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the record that the affidavits of two of the jurors were filed in support of their verdict, in which they state that the code was not brought into the jury room until their verdict had been unanimously agreed on, and then only for the purpose to enable the jury to put their verdict in proper form. The having the code in the jury room being satisfactorily explained, the next question to be considered is whether there is sufficient evidence in the record to support the verdict; if there is, then it is not contrary to law. It appears from the evidence in the record that the difficulty originated in a house where several colored people were dancing, and that the deceased was killed by a wound upon his head during the general melee which occurred there that night. There is a great deal of evidence in the record as to what transpired between the different parties, who seem to have been engaged in a general riot. Shed Cobb, a witness who testified in behalf of the state, says that the defendant had a stick about two and a half feet long, and had during the disturbance in the house knocked down Crawford Floyd with it, who was making at him with his knife, and defendant was striking at him with his stick, but Eb Rogers was between them, knocking off defendant's licks; the defendant and deceased were about three feet apart. Monroe Head, a witness for the state, says that at this stage of the difficulty between defendant and deceased the light was blown out, and when the light was brought back they were picking deceased up at the place where witness saw him standing when the light was blown out. The defendant had the stick raised when the light was blown out, and it was no time after the light was blown out when deceased was knocked down. It was also proven that after the difficulty the defendant put the stick he had in the fire and burnt it up. There was no direct evidence that the defendant hit the deceased with the stick. Was the circumstantial evidence sufficient to authorize the jury to find that he did? The object of all legal investigation is the discovery of truth. Direct evidence is that which immediately points to the question at issue; indirect or circumstantial evidence is that which only tends to establish the issue by proof of various facts sustaining, by their consistency, the hypothesis claimed. Code, 3747, 3748. In our judgment, there is sufficient evidence to support the verdict. The evidence offered by the defendant in relation to the brickbat being found near the head of the deceased was a question for the jury, and they have passed upon it. Assuming that the defendant did strike the deceased with the stick, as the jury have found that he did, and thereby caused his death, such killing was unlawful, for the reason that he was not in danger of any serious personal injury at the time, Eb Rodgers being between him and the deceased. In view of the evidence contained in the record we find no error in overruling the defendant's motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

J. J. Floyd, for plaintiff in error.
F. D. Dismuke, Solicitor General, by F. L. Haralson, for the state.

Day and Slayton vs. The State. Burglary, from Upson.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendants, Whit Day and Jesse Slayton, were jointly indicted for the offense of burglary in the night time. They severed on their trial and both were found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial, in both cases, on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled and the defendants excepted. Both cases were argued together here. The evidence mainly relied on for the conviction of the defendants was certain tracks which were similar to those made by the defendants found near where the burglary was alleged to have been committed. The defendant Day made his statement to the jury as authorized by the statute. The court charged the jury that the statement of the defendant in criminal cases, "and in this case" is not sufficient, as a general rule, to overcome the testimony of a sworn credible witness. This charge of the court was error, inasmuch as the effect of it was to withdraw from the consideration of the jury the effect which they might have thought proper to have given the defendants' statement "in this case." Allen, a witness for the state, testified in relation to Slaton, the other defendant, that he was stubborn, did not want to put his foot in the track, said he was innocent of the charge. Witness took hold of him and pulled him along and then he put his foot in the track; the first time witness told him to put his foot in the track defendant refused; witness then took hold of his foot and put it in the track; he did not consent to it; the shoe fitted the track; this evidence was objected to by the defendant; the objection was overruled, and that is one of the errors assigned. By the constitution of this state, "no person shall be compelled to give testimony tending in any manner to criminate himself." Nor can one, by force, compel another against his consent to put his foot in a shoe track for the purpose of using it as evidence against him on the criminal side of the court, the more especially when the person using such force has no lawful warrant or authority for doing so.

Let the judgment of the court below in both cases be reversed.

J. A. Hunt; J. Y. Allen, for plaintiffs in error.
F. D. Dismuke, solicitor-general, by John I. Hall; M. H. Sandwich, for the state.

Jones vs. The State. Shooting at another, from Upson.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of "shooting at another," and on his trial therefor, was found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The court charged the jury, amongst other things, that "if you believe that the defendant fired a pistol at another, as charged in this indictment, and in doing so pointed it at the person named in the indictment before firing, the presumption of the law would be that it was loaded, and it was not necessary for the state to show it was loaded with ball or shot to convict." This charge of the court was error, inasmuch as it made it necessary for the jury to consider the facts in the case as to whether the pistol was loaded with ball or shot, or not, if it is a presumption of the law that the pistol was so loaded. See 45th Ga. Rep. 477. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

J. A. Hunt, for plaintiff in error.
F. D. Dismuke, solicitor-general, by John I. Hall, for the State.

Harper vs. Parks. Trover, from Pike.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of trover brought by the plaintiff in the court below against the defendant to recover the possession of a piano. On the trial of the case the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds therein stated which was overruled and the defendant excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record that on the 3d day of May, 1871, the plaintiff, Carrie Parks, and her daughter, Emma A Harper, the wife of defendant, executed the following instrument in writing under their hands and seals: "Know all men by these presents that I, Carrie Parks, have given and delivered to my daughter, Emma A Harper, my piano, valued at $400, as an advancement; said piano to be hers during her natural life, and upon her death to revert to me if in life, if not, to my granddaughters, Eulatia C. Dennis and Charlie K. Dennis." Mrs. Emma A. Harper died in July, 1875. This suit was commenced in May, 1877. The defendant put his defense to the plaintiff's action on two grounds. First, that the piano was given to his wife by her mother absolutely as an advancement before the written contract was executed, and second that the name of his wife to that contract was not in her handwriting. There was no error in allowing the testimony of the plaintiff as to the facts proved by her, on the ground that Mrs. Harper was dead, the judge certifying that he allowed the witness to testify about a conversation had between herself and defendant, in the presence of Mrs. Smith, and that the defendant drew out the balance of the testimony in the record on cross-examination. There was no error in the refusal of the court to allow the case to be reopened when the argument was nearly closed, for the purpose of enabling the defendant to prove the exact date when the piano was delivered to his wife, in the view which we have taken of the case, even if we had been disposed to interfere with the discretion of the court. Assuming that the piano was delivered by Mrs. Parks to her daughter as an absolute advancement and a receipt given therefor, as contended by the defendant, prior to the execution of the written contract hereinbefore set forth, still, it was competent for the parties (the donee consenting thereto) to resettle the same on the terms specified in the written contract, and the question was, did Mrs. Harper sign that contract. The jury have found that she did, and there is abundant evidence to support their verdict. This view of the case, necessarily disposes of the 3rd, 4th and 5th grounds of error alleged in the motion for a new trial, and the court did not err in overruling the same.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

J. S. Pope; J. S. Boynton, for plaintiff in error.
Stewart & Hall; E. F. Dupree, for defendant.

Hood vs. Parker. Illegality, from Pike.

BLECKLEY, J.

To deny that a judgment ought to have been rendered, on account of pre-existing facts, is to go behind the judgment—7 Ga 204; 8 Ib 143; 11 Ib 137, 220; code §3671. Where the alleged debtor, after due service of the summons in a justice's court, has failed to plead his discharge in bankruptcy, because the justice of the peace has told him it was unnecessary and that no judgment would be rendered against him, a judgment subsequently rendered at the time and place appointed in the summons cannot be resisted by affidavit of illegality based on this misconduct of the magistrate.

Judgment affirmed.

J. A. Hunt, for plaintiff in error.
No appearance for defendant.

Harden vs. Colquitt, Governor. Quo warranto, from Rockdale.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The claimant of an office, controverting the right of an actual incumbent, though he cannot be heard by quo warranto to attack the legality of the election, without alleging an interest in the office as a citizen or otherwise, may nevertheless have a hearing upon such part of the case made as involves the question of whether he, and not the incumbent, received a majority of the legal votes, his pleadings being sufficient to raise an issue on each contested vote—Collins vs. Huff, this term.

2 Even if contest before the executive be the exclusive remedy in cases where full opportunity has been afforded to have the contest heard and determined, yet where a commission has issued inadvertently, pending the contest and after due notice to the governor, the remedy of quo warranto is available.

3. An election for the office of justice of the peace is not void by reason of one of the managers being a son-in-law of one of the candidates.

Judgment reversed.

A. C. McCalla; A. A. Zachry, for plaintiff in error.
J. N. Glenn, for defendant.

Barrett and Slade vs. Powell. Assumpsit, from Pike.

BLECKLEY, J.

Where certain executions (amounting to much more than $250) belonging to the plaintiff were turned over to the defendants to be used for their benefit while unpaid, and it was stipulated that the defendants should, at their own expense, collect them if practicable, and that "should they succeed in making all or any part of the full value of the said executions, then and in that event they shall turn over the amount secured and collected to the said (plaintiff) in liquidation of these executions; but if, after due effort on the part of the said (defendants) to secure the value of the executions, they shall fail to get all or any part thereof, then and in that event the said (plaintiff) agrees to take from the said (defendants) $150, due from this date, with twelve per cent. interest from this date till paid which amount of $150 the said (defendants) hereby agree to pay to the said (plaintiff)." Held, first, that, prima facie, the plaintiff was not entitled to $150 in addition to a collection of $250 made by the defendants on the executions. Held, second, that the contract is ambiguous, and that evidence, if offered, may be received to illustrate the true meaning of the parties.

Judgment reversed.

Hunter & Taylor, for plaintiffs in error.
B. M. Turner, for defendant.

Williams vs. Griffin Banking Company. Complaint, from Pike.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. A loan was made in 1873 at usurious interest. Two notes were given, both infected with usury, one payable in October, and the other in November, 1873. When they matured, the usury laws had been repealed, and had not been re-enacted. The note first maturing was paid at maturity, and when the other matured it was renewed (without purging,) by a draft drawn and accepted by the debtor. In a suit upon the draft, begun in 1877, the usury paid upon the note which was discharged was not matter of defense, either as payment or set-off. A like rule prevails as to usury upon a third note infected with usury, executed before, but paid in 1873, after the usury laws were repealed.

2 Under the act of December 11th, 1871, where the contract made was for more than ten per cent. interest, it was valid for that much.

3. When counsel for defendant in error concedes error on a material point, and calls for no decision upon that point, the supreme court will reverse the judgment with appropriate directions.

Judgment reversed.

Boynton & Dismuke, for plaintiff in error.
Stewart & Hall, for defendant.

Austin vs. The State. Assault with intent to commit a rape, from Upson.

JACKSON, J.

The evidence being strong enough to support the verdict, and the presiding judge having approved the finding of the jury, this court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed.

J. Y. Allen, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
F. D. Dismuke, solicitor-general, by John I. Hall; M. H. Sandwich, for the state.

Munroe, executor, vs. Southern Mutual Insurance Company. Assumpsit, from Spalding.

JACKSON, J.

Where the insured has conveyed the premises consumed absolutely in fee before the insurance was effected, but is litigating to set aside the deed, and the litigation has been finally terminated against him before the loss occurs, he cannot recover on the basis of the entire value of the insured buildings; and in order to recover on the basis of his liability for mere profits, or of the value of the possession, or of the right thereto, until writ of possession is issued and there is actual ouster by the sheriff, there must be evidence of such liability, or of the value of such possession, or of the value of such right of possession.

Judgment affirmed.

John I. Hall; J. D. Stewart, for plaintiff in error.
R. H. Johnson; Boynton & Dismuke, for defendant.

Champion vs. Wilson & Co. Complaint, from Bibb.

JACKSON, J.

1 A contract made and to be performed in New York will be enforced by the courts of this state according to the legal status it would occupy in New York, and if illegal there, it will be held to be illegal here; but the law of that state must be put in evidence before it can be applied in this state, and unless in evidence before the superior court according to the record, the judgment of the superior court thereon will not be reviewed by this court.

2. Where certificates of stock in a corporation are deposited as collateral security, having an indorsement upon them importing a power to transfer, or of having a transfer made on the books of the company, and the transfer is actually made some time thereafter to the parties who held the certificates as collateral, and new certificates are issued to said parties, the same is not wrongful if it was such a transfer as the power authorized, but if it was not such as the power authorized, it was wrongful. If the terms of the power be ambiguous or if the indorsement be blank, the true meaning may be ascertained by the assistance of all the surrounding circumstances.

3. Whilst in order to make the custom of any trade or business binding, it must be of such universal practice as to justify the conclusion that it became, by implication, a part of the contract, yet it need not be absolutely universal without a single exception in the business or trade: it need not be so universal as to embrace every transaction of the sort; it is enough if it be so usual, so customary, so generally practiced by those engaged in the business that exceptions here and there will only serve to establish the habit of the trade.

4 Where the defendant is sued as an individual, recovery cannot be had against him as a partner, and if he set up a contract with plaintiffs whereby they agreed for a consideration to relieve him from liability and look to a partnership for payment of his indebtedness to them, it cannot be replied in a suit against him individually that he is a member of that partnership; and a charge to that effect is erroneous.

5. The evidence being conflicting and not requiring the verdict independently of error in the charge, a new trial should be granted, especially in a voluminous case involving the application of intricate and important legal principles to complicated facts.

Judgment reversed.

Lanier & Anderson for plaintiff in error.
Jno. P. Fort, N. J. Hammond, for defendant.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Mutinous Crew Brought Into Key West.

KEY WEST, FLA., November 4.—Arrived, the British bark Geo. S. Berry, Captain Howard, with lumber, from Pensacola for Montevideo, in a state of mutiny. The captain was very badly cut by the mutineers. His life was saved and the mutiny quelled by his daughter.

MOUND CITY, ILL., November 4.—The citizens of Mound City have sent out an appeal for aid in behalf of those of their unfortunate citizens who suffered so severely by the great fire of Sunday night, in which property to the value of nearly a quarter of a million was destroyed.

NEWARK, N. J., November 4.—The train on the Greenwood Lake railroad ran off the Hackensack draw-bridge this morning. The engineer was killed. There were about twenty persons in the coach, mostly business men living at Arlington, Mont Clair and Greenwood Lake, who were en route to New York. Several were badly injured, out, as far as known, none fatally. All were rescued before the coach filled with water.

Additional dispatches state that no one was killed except the engineer, Dexter, who, when he discovered that the draw was open, reversed his engine and jumped. He was killed by the force of the jump. The engine and passenger coach were precipitated into the river. The fireman, who remained at his post, and the conductor were both slightly injured.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Alfred N. Robinson, ex-treasurer of Claremont county, O., was to-day arrested at Miamiville, O., charged with embezzling $24,000 from the county treasury two years ago. A former clerk has been under arrest for this crime for the past year or more, but was released last week.

NEWBERRY, TENN., November 4.—As Miss Hart, one of Gibson county's loveliest daughter's, was returning home from Nebo church, near Yorkville, her horse threw her against a tree, crushing her skull and killing her almost instantly.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock Saturday night, Robert Young, colored, was shot and killed at a negro dance on the farm of Colonel Thomas Claiborne, about six miles from the city, between the Franklin and Nolensville turnpikes, in the eighth civil district. Several of the parties got into a difficulty about a certain girl, and went outside of the house to settle it, when Robert Young walked in between the men and tried to settle the dispute. Egbert Maxwell, addressing the crowd, cried out, "Look out, or I will kill the whole crowd of you." They looked around and began to separate, when Maxwell drew his pistol and fired. At the same time Young leaned forward, as if about to fall, but, straightening himself up, started to walk away, when Maxwell fired again. Young proceeded around the corner of the house and to the fence, about twenty-five steps, when he fell dead. Maxwell fired another shot which, instead of striking Young, struck in the back another man named Williams, who was running from the crowd. An examination of Young's body showed that but one ball had hit him, striking him in the breast. Maxwell was not over ten feet from Young when he first fired. After the shooting the murderer ran and has not been captured.

NORWICH, CONN., November 4.—The case of Wm. B Riddle, accused of poisoning his wife, came up in the city court this afternoon. Professor Samuel Johnson, of Yale, an expert chemist, testified to finding arsenic in the body, and exploded the theory of the defense that it might have gotten into the stomach with bismuth, which the deceased had taken.

AMHERSTBURG, November 4.—An American barge owned by J. D. Drummond, of Detroit, was seized here by the customs authorities. A rescue being threatened, four men were placed in charge under the customs officers.

MONTREAL, November 4.—Dempter, the defaulting manager of Malson's bank, at Ingersoll, Ont., admits his guilt, and explains by saying that he commenced by overdrawing his account, which led to his falsifying the books.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—John Donnell, blacksmith, was shot dead, yesterday, by Daniel Hanigan, a special officer. Both were in liquor and quarreling.

HALIFAX, November 3.—The schooner Defiance was wrecked at Dover Canso during the gale on Wednesday last. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. No insurance. The loss by the gale at Prince Edwards island is estimated at $30,000.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—A boiler exploded in the sugar house of F. A. Luling, St. Charles parish, killing two men and wounding four. The building was considerably damaged.

QUEBEC, November 3.—The Australian bark Nero, Captain Ossoinak, from Montreal for Cork with a cargo of wheat is reported a total wreck on the rocks in the lower St. Lawrence. The crew was saved.

Raum Decides Again.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—Commissioner Raum, in reply to inquiries from Cincinnati, has rendered the following decision, which will be of interest to rectifiers and distillers: The commissioner decides first, that rectifiers may, before and after filling their packages, put on marks and brands necessary to indicate the name and place of business of the rectifiers, and the particular name of the spirits as known to the trade. If, upon gauging such spirits, the gauger finds that the brands do not correspond with the facts, he will cause immediate correction; second, that under section 3287 of the revised statutes, as amended by the act of March 1, 1879, the particular name of the spirits as known to the trade to be put on the package of spirits filled at the distilleries may be placed thereon in a legible way by the use of a stencil plate and durable paint as well as by burning or stamping.

The Circus.

Between three and four thousand people were gathered under Cole's pavilion yesterday afternoon. They were there to be pleased and did not go away disappointed. Cole has the best circus that has come this way in many a year. The menagerie is large and attractive. The giant and giantess appeared as represented upon the bills, and are wonderful to behold. The elephant was there—also the drove of camels—a genuine zebra, too. The ring performance was excellent throughout, the horizontal bar feature being the best ever seen in Atlanta. The trapeze act by two females was as novel as fine, and the performance of queen of the air on the rings showed marvelous muscular powers and grace.

The clowns were exceptionally good—the number of gray-haired jokes perpetrated being quite limited. The five stallions are wonderfully well trained and are noble specimens of horse flesh, while the trick-ponies see-sawed to perfection. The electric light was turned on and is a success. The man went in the lions' cage and put his head in the monster's mouth and no ladies fainted. But we must desist. We can commend Cole's circus because it has the merit of novelty in many features, and the further merit of thorough training and art in all the specialties.

The night performance was even better, if possible, than that of the afternoon, the wonderful electric light being seen to better advantage, and the crowd on hand larger by a thousand or two than in the afternoon.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, November 4.—First race, mile and a quarter over five hurdles, won by Pomeroy; Lizzie D 2d; Disturbance 3d; Bay Rum 4th. Time, 2:25

Second race, three quarters of a mile, all ages, Middleton won; Konrad 2d; Pique 3d Time, 1:19¾.

Third race, handicap sweepstake, one and three-quarter miles, Piquot won; Sunermore 2d; Vagrant 3d. Time, 3:13¼.

Fourth race, one and a quarter miles, Una won; Jericho 2d; Lulu 3d. Time, 2:16.

Fifth race, selling race, all ages, one mile, Vagrant won; Katie F. 2d; Pique 3d. Time, 1:47.

Sixth race, handicap steeple chase, all ages, the full course, Lizzie D won; Ber ha 2d; Deadhead 3d. Time, 4:26½. Disturbance, Judith, Bay Rum and Dandy withdrawn.

Matinee.

There will be a matinee at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, at which Miss Annie Pixley will appear in her charming impersonation of M'Liss. The play is very entertaining and will attract a good audience.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

An Interesting Meeting Last Night.

Last night the second annual meeting of the Catholic library association was held, quite a large attendance being present. The reports of the officers and committees showed a continued increase in membership and books.

The nomination of officers and directors for the ensuing year was the next business in order. Quite a number of nominations were made for directors. Messrs. John J. Doonan and Pascal J. Moran were placed in the race for the presidency. The election will take place on next Tuesday.

An important change was made in the constitution, by which ladies were admitted to the privilege of voting, so they will appear at the polls on Tuesday. Free memberships were also offered as rewards of merit to meritorious Sunday-school scholars.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, for the completion of its business.

THE SILKEN BONDS

By Which Love Rules the World.

BRUMBY—LOCKETT.

About noon yesterday Atlanta was moved by a matrimonial tidal wave, as it were—three marriages occurring within the space of an hour. At two of the ceremonies Rev. R. C. Foute officiated, and at the other Rev Father Des Ribs, of Augusta The first of these pleasant affairs came off at St. Philip's church about half past ten o'clock, at which hour Miss Lucie Lockett, daughter of Colonel Benjamin J. Lockett, of Albany, was married to Mr. R. H. Brumby, of this city. The affair was rather of an impromptu character and few knew that the marriage was to take place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. C. Foute in the presence of about a half dozen mutual friends of the contracting parties. Upon the conclusion of this most happy event in the life of the groom and his lovely bride the bridal couple were driven to the union passenger depot where they boarded the Atlanta and West Point passenger train for Austin, Texas. Mr. Brumby has for many years been a resident of Atlanta, but during the past year has resided in Austin, which he proposes to make his future home He is well known here and is considered quite popular in society circles. He is a lawyer by profession, and is considered a young man of great promise. Miss Lockett is quite a favorite all over the state and has many warm friends and admirers in Atlanta. For the past two weeks she has been on a visit to her friends in this city.

KELLY—LYNCH.

Miss Annie Lynch, daughter of Mr. Jerry Lynch, was married about eleven o'clock yesterday at the Catholic church, in this city, by Rev. Father Des Ribs, to Mr. James Kelly. The attendants were Mr. Meath and Miss Angie Pacetty, and Mr. John Coffin and Miss Maggie Kennedy. The exercises were quite impressive, and were conducted by Father Des Ribs in the presence of quite a number of the friends of the couple.

After the marriage the couple were driven to the depot and departed for Macon on the outward bound passenger train of the Central railroad. After spending a short visit in Macon the couple will return to Atlanta, where they will continue to reside. The contracting parties are well known in Atlanta, and have hosts of friends and well-wishers in this community.

FARLEY—KIMBRO.

About eleven o'clock Miss Ella Kimbro, daughter of Dr. R. P. S. Kimbro, was married at the residence of her father on Houston street to Mr. F. M. Farley, of Savannah, Ga. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. R. C. Foute, in the presence of the family and a few intimate friends of the contracting couple. Miss Kimbro has for some time occupied a prominent position in the society of Atlanta, and is deservedly popular with all who know her. The groom, Mr. F. M. Farley, is one of the leading cotton merchants of Savannah, and is a gentleman in possession of fine business qualifications. The couple will leave for Savannah to-day, which in the future will be their home.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

The Best Sort of a Boom and One that Seems to Hold Its own.

The descriptive letter published in THE CONSTITUTION, of a few days since, giving the details of the management of the Clement attachment, has created a widespread discussion. We doubt if there ever was an instrument evolved from human brain concerning which there was so much curiosity

It was pretty well understood that it was a little machine that put money in the pocket of the owner and that virtually doubled the value of the cotton crop, but there were few who seemed to understand how it did its work. There were many persons who visited the various sites of the yarn mills and saw the attachment at work, but there were of course thousands who were interested in the matter who were not able to visit the mills and make personal examination. The article in THE CONSTITUTION, carefully prepared and elaborate, answered all questions as to the working of the attachment and thoroughly explained its operations. That it has been appreciated is attested by the constant demand for the paper containing it, notwithstanding the fact that the article has been reprinted in scores of papers.

THE EFFECT OF THE ARTICLE.

The effect of the article has been most happy. It has awakened an interest in the attachment that is well nigh universal. It is almost impossible to meet a man who is not figuring on the matter one way or another. It has sent a number of men to Westminster from this place already to look into the actual workings of the attachment.

The machinery for one yarn mill has already been purchased, and the building is now being prepared for it in this county. A Mr. Lyons, who lives near the city, has determined to put one up and have it ready for the next year's crop, besides spinning what seed-cotton he can lay aside of this year's crop. Colonel L. F. Livingston, of Newton county, says that arrangements are being made to build one in that county at once.

These are the only two new mills that we can locate as certain, but perhaps a hundred others have been reported to us as projected. One gentleman at West End, a practical mechanic, says that he will put $1,500 in one and run it himself, if any other party will put in as much more. A gentleman who is a shrewd observer said to the writer on yesterday:

"It is my deliberate opinion, from what I have heard, that there will be enough of these mills at work in Georgia by next year's crop to convert 50,000 bales of cotton into yarn. This looks like a big estimate, but you just wait and see."

One thing is certain. The farmers are getting better prices for their cotton than ever before, and they are making a pretty surplus over the cost of production. They will be better able next year to invest in a thing of this sort than they have ever been since the war. As to the invention and utility of this thing no man can doubt. As to its effect on the cotton factories I can only quote an old opinion given me by Mr. H. I Kimball, president of the Atlanta cotton mills, four or five years ago. Said he: "I shall never be satisfied until I see a thousand cheap little yarn mills scattered about in Georgia—one in every neighborhood, and along every creek—spinning the bulk of the crop of the neighborhoods into yarn, which shall be sent to great central factories in Atlanta to be woven into cloth. I shall never feel that the problem is fully solved until I have seen that much accomplished!"

When Mr. Kimball was talking of this sort of thing, the Clement attachment had not been heard of. It may be that he divined it and we may therefore hope that his view was prophetic. At any rate he is very deeply interested in the Clement attachment just now—and he never gives his attention to things of this sort without having a very definite object in view. You may put it down, gentle reader, that no matter how the political elections may go, the Clement attachment boom is going to hum!

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
88 mar21 d&w1y

Sunday School Entertainment.

The Sunday school children of the First Presbyterian church on Marietta street had a most delightful entertainment in the basement of the church yesterday evening

This is the most completely arranged church in the city—the basement being so constructed that it affords most pleasant and ample accommodations for such innocent and agreeable affairs as that of yesterday.

Mr. W. A. Moore, the superintendent, deserves much credit for his earnest and unselfish exertions for the happiness of the children of his school.

An Old Relic.

HALIFAX, November 4.—The war ship Piramus, which was captured by Admiral Nelson from the Danes in one of his famous engagements, and which served as a training ship here, has been sold for seven thousand dollars.

—From a correspondent in Cincinnati we learn that it is probable that Battery D., of the Fifth artillery, now stationed here, will winter at Pensacola.

LACES AND DIAMONDS.

The Style in Which a Russian Countess Travels.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—The following decision has been rendered by the supreme court: New York, Central and Hudson river railroad company, plaintiff in error, against Olga DeMulta Twaloff, in error to the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York. This case comes up on a writ of error from judgment against the railroad company, in an action to recover the value of certain laces alleged to have been taken from the trunks of the defendant in error while a passenger upon the cars of the company, and while her trunks were in the company's charge for transportation as part of her baggage. The defendant in error is a Russian countess, who was traveling for pleasure, and the laces which, it is alleged, were taken from her trunks, are valued at $75,000. It was argued by the counsel for the railroad company that the failure of the countess to inform the company when she gave them her trunks, of their value, and of the extraordinary nature of their contents, was in itself an act of bad faith and fraud upon the carrier, which should prevent any recovery in this action. In the opinion of this court, it is undoubtedly competent for a carrier of passengers by specific regulations, distinctly brought to the knowledge of the passengers, to protect against liability as insurer for baggage exceeding a fixed amount in value, except upon the payment of additional compensation, proportioned to the risk, and in order that such regulations may be made practically effective and the carrier advised of the extent of its responsibility, it may rightly require as a condition precedent to any contract for the transportation of baggage, information from the passenger as to its value, and if the value thus disclosed exceeds that which the passenger could reasonably ask to have transported as baggage without extra compensation, the carrier must make such additional charges as justifies it. It is also undoubtedly true that the carrier may be discharged from all responsibility as the insurer if the passenger, by any device or artifice, puts off inquiry as to the value of his baggage, and thereby imposes upon the carrier responsibility beyond that which he was bound to assume. In the absence, however, of legislation limiting the responsibility of carriers for baggage for passengers; in the absence of reasonable regulations upon the subject by the carrier of which the passenger has knowledge, and in the absence of all inquiry of the passenger as to the value of the articles carried, the court cannot, as a mere matter of law, declare, as it was in effect requested in this case to do, that the failure of a passenger to disclose the value of his baggage is a fraud upon the carrier, which defeats any right of recover. It is safe to say that by the general law, in the absence of special regulations by the carrier of the nature indicated, a passenger has the right to carry without extra compensation such articles adapted to his personal use as his necessity, comfort, convenience or gratification may suggest to the extent that such articles exceed in quality and value such as is ordinarily carried by passengers of like station and pursuing like journeys. To that extent they are not baggage for which the carrier by general law is responsible as insurer. This court holds, in view of the whole scope and bearing of the charge of the court below, that no error was committed to the prejudice of the company of which it can complain. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion. Justices Field, Miller and Strong dissented on the ground that 275 yards of lace, claimed by the owner to be worth $5,000, and found by the jury to be valued at $10,000, cannot, as a matter of law, be properly considered as baggage of a passenger for which the railroad company, in the absence of any special agreement, should be held liable. Justice Field delivered the dissenting opinion.

M'Liss Last Night.

Miss Annie Pixley has come along the southern circuit for the first time and everywhere she has won the good words of the best critics who have seen her. The play to which she is devoting herself this season is "M'Liss," in which some of Bret Harte's finest scenes of western life occur. Miss Pixley is just the sprightly creature everybody imagines M'Liss was.

She was all the while vivacious, sprightly and natural. Her freshness and unfailing vigor in every scene make her interesting throughout the play. Her songs were exquisite for their feeling and artistic merit alike. She thoroughly filled the part and captivated the audience before the end of the first act. Her transformation from the wild mountain girl to the elegant young lady robbed her of none of her grace or vivacity. Miss Pixley is charming in this role and her acting last night will secure her a better house to-night. The support is even, strong and good. Mr. McDonough was the "Yuba Bill" of whom we have read so much to the very life. He did none of that over acting which so often mars such impersonations, but seemed all the time acting to the point of real feeling and no further. Mr. Kilday in the part of "John Gray" was a favorite with the audience, and his easy, effective acting deserved the applause it received. Mr. Rogers acted the role of the "Judge" admirably. Mr. Fulford as "the Greaser" and Mr. Johnson as "George Smith" were both successful in a rare degree. The performance moved off smoothly and was highly enjoyed. This afternoon at 2½ o'clock Miss Pixley will appear at a matinee, and to-night she will give another impersonation of M'Liss.

Our Australian Trade.

Since the establishment of the Pacific line of Steamers, the trade between the United States and Australia has increased wonderfully, and Hall's Balsam, for coughs, colds and all lung diseases, is now a regular article of export to that country, and one of their staple medicines. nov5—d&w1w

—Every lady will do well to read the advertisement of the "New Automatic," and write for particulars as there directed.
148 oct7 d2taw16t wed sat

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases pecular to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m to 12 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
24 sep7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only

$25 Reward for an Escaped Convict.

Bright copper color, very fine appearance, weight 180 to 200 pounds, polite and intelligent, about 35 or 40 years old, conspicuous scar over one of his eyes, front tooth out, left arm broken above the wrist, had on a very dark neat criminal coat when he left, November 3d. The above reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery, or I will pay $35 for him delivered to me in Washington, Ga.
nov3 d2t&w1 HENRY J. HILL.

I have begun packing for this season and will be glad to supply the trade with fresh backbones and ribs, sausage, etc., choice lard, hams, sides and shoulders.
T. N. HALL,
nov4-2t 74 Peachtree street.

I have begun packing for this season and will be glad to supply the trade with fresh backbones and ribs, sausage, etc., choice lard, hams, sides and shoulders.
T. N. HALL,
nov4-2t 74 Peachtree street.

I have begun packing for this season and will be glad to supply the trade with fresh backbones and ribs, sausage, etc., choice lard, hams, sides and shoulders.
T. N. HALL,
nov4-2t 74 Peachtree street.

William Crenshaw,
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth.
aug10 dtf 4th pg

Direct Importation.
CHRISTMAS & HOLIDAY GOODS
McBRIDE'S China Palace is filled with NOVELTIES, direct from Europe. Fashionable WEDDING PRESENTS, FINE CUTLERY, SPOONS, CASTORS, SHOW CASES, SETH THOMAS CLOCKS. All Freight and Breakage avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO.
347 nov23 dly 1o'l

MUSE & SWIFT,
Clothing and Hats.
The Best Goods!
The Newest Styles!
The Lowest Prices!
BE SURE TO EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.
MUSE & SWIFT,
38 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEXT TO JACK & HOLLAND'S.
293 oct12—d1m top 6&7 col 4th pg

PRICE LIST SENT FREE TO ANY PART OF CITY OR COUNTRY.
WURZBURG'S
BAZAR!
54 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
We have undoubtedly the largest and finest stock of Feathers south of New York. Every Novelty in Fancy Feathers, Wings, Birds, Jetted and Ostrich Feathers and Plumes, at unequaled Low Prices
Flowers! Flowers! Flowers! Flowers!
The finest display of Wreaths, Montures, Sprays, Roses, Buds, etc., etc., ever in stock in this city. All at our POPULAR LOW PRICES.
HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!
The most complete LADIES' HAT EMPORIUM in Atlanta. Every style in Trimmed and Untrimmed. Special Bargains in LADIES' FELT HATS. Round and Square Crowned
DERBY'S!
The Hat of the Season 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
Beautiful Brocades! Beautiful Plaids! Beautiful Striped! in endless variety.
The largest assortment of Colors in Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons. Our daily sales in this department convince us that our prices are Popular and our Ribbons are Bargains.
SATINS! SILKS! VELVETS!
We draw the attention of the public to our stock of Velvets and Velveteens.
Laces and Hamburg Embroideries.
Torchon, Valenciennes, Guimpure, Thread, Bretonne, Duchess, The New D'Esprit Laces. New Stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS!
Ladies' Underwear and Wrappers of the best Workmanship and Handsome Designs. Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Bows, and everything that belongs to a complete stock of Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT.
We manufacture the finest Engraved and Ornamental Picture Frames and have in stock every Novelty in Mats, Passepatouts, Brackets, Wall Pockets etc. Velvet Frames a Specialty. Handsome Velvet Card Frames from 15c upwards. Rustic Walnut and Ebony Frames at Uncommonly Low Prices. Fine Leather Albums and Work Boxes, Willow, Straw and Indian Chip Goods in large variety
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
We draw the attention of ladies not residing in Atlanta to this Department. We pay special attention to orders from the country and guarantee entire satisfaction
For a List of our Prices send for our Price List, which we send to any part of city or country, FREE, on application
nov2—dtf

Solid Silver Stem Winding Watches at $10,
Either Black or White Dials.
Stem Winding Nickel Watches at $6.00,
Ladies' and Gents' Sizes.
Solid Gold Stem Winding, Gents' American Watch, $35.00,
Guaranteed in every respect.
LADIES' SOLID GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 TO $30 EACH.
The largest stock in the South at Lowest Prices.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers.
66 oct5—d1m 34 WHITEHALL STREET

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Are now offering you the following attractive inducements to visit their well-known and popular stands, long established in the minds of the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country, for honesty of purpose in giving the general public every advantage in supplying themselves with that most needy article,
CLOTHING
of which our stocks are complete in every detail, as to styles, finish, quality and durability. BUSINESS SUITS in Frock and Sack styles at the greatly reduced prices of $4.50, and from that to $7.00, $8.50, $10.00, $12.00, and in fact at any price desired. DRESS SUITS at from $10.00 to $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, and from that to $30.00 and $35.00, consisting of PLAIN AND FANCY ENGLISH WORSTED, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS AND DOESKINS and every variety goods known to Manufacturers of Clothing. Being the oldest established Clothing
HOUSE
in Atlanta, we are determined to sustain our good reputation and continue to merit the confidence so long reposed in us by our vast acquaintance by giving each and every one full value for their money.
Boy's, Youths' & Children's Suits
at prices within the reach of all, and in greater variety than ever before seen in Atlanta. To the YOUNG MEN we desire to say that our
Furnishing Goods Department
is replete in NOVELTIES OF EVERY KNOWN DESCRIPTION.
Mr. A. Satzky,
Atlanta's Popular Tailor, is at the head of our Merchant Tailoring Department, where you can have a Business or Dress Suit made in style unsurpassed in any city. Piece goods in abundance from which the most fastidious may select and be pleased. Come and select in person and be convinced that you can buy goods cheaper than ever at
HIRSCH BROS.,
3 and 50 WHITEHALL ST.
87 oct5—d 8m4th pg